

The American Genealogist

Whole Number 62

October, 1939

Vol. XVI, No. 2

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Published by Donald Lines Jacobus, Box 3032, Westville Station, New Haven, Conn.
 Printed by The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company, New Haven, Conn.
 Current volume (four issues): \$6.00. Single issues: \$1.50 each.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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DONALD LINES JACOBUS

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Whole Number 62

Volume XVI, No. 2

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EDWARD COLCORD, REBEL

By JOANNA C. COLCORD, of Mount Vernon, New York.

[*Note on English origin.* The parentage and birthplace of Edward Colcord are mysteries which years of searching have failed to unravel. He was undoubtedly of English birth. At one time he returned to England and, according to his own testimony, was in "tingmouth" (Teignmouth), Devon, in 1646.

The name in various spellings was common in south of England. Libby, quoting probably from the Banks Manuscripts, shows that at Bovey Tracy, on the Teign above Teignmouth, one Edward Colchard, son of Richard, was baptized in 1635, after our subject was known to have come to New England. The Banks Manuscripts¹ give the marriage license of a John Colchard, Jr., of Brudninch, co. Devon, and Joanna Moore, on May 24, 1610; and also the marriage of an Edward Colscott of Devon and Joane Gubb on January 28, 1614/15. In the probate registry of the Bishop of Exeter, under date of 1647, the will of Edward Colscott of Goodleigh is on file, bequeathing to wife Joane, but mentioning no children.² Dudley, in a pamphlet entitled "In Whelewright's Day," asserts that Edward Colcord "has been connected with an inheritance" near Exeter in Devon, but no evidence is available to support this statement.

In early Colonial records, the name Colcord was often written Colcott, and there are indications that the name was pronounced thus, or even "Colkit," in those days. It may be a variant of either Collacott or Colquitt, names widespread in England. One Richard Collicut, who married Joane Thorne in Barnstaple, co. Devon, in 1627, was an early New England settler; but there is nothing in the records to associate his family with that of Edward Colcord. Leaving these clues to future historians of the Colcord family, we let Miss Colcord tell her story.—M. B. C.]

Edward Colcord, the New Hampshire settler, was the ancestor of all of the Colcords in America, and, through his eight daughters, of countless numbers who do not bear the family name. He has received scant and somewhat contemptuous treatment at the hands of such historians and genealogists as have mentioned him, and no adequate exploration has been made of the causes which might underlie his erratic and unconforming behavior.

¹ The Banks Manuscripts at the Rare Book Room in the Library of Congress.

² Other wills are listed in Fry's "Devonshire Wills and Administrations" (British Record Society), and are not known to have been read by American genealogists.

Dow, in his *History of Hampton, N. H.*, in writing of the dispute over the division of the town's common lands in 1646, says of Colcord:

Great bitterness of feeling prevailed, originating, indeed, from different sources, but fomented and cherished, to a considerable extent, by a single individual, a person of acknowledged ability, shrewd, calculating, of indomitable energy—but, in the estimation of many, an unprincipled demagogue; one who knew the *law* well, as his friends claimed—for he had both friends and followers—but who, in the estimation of his opponents, was so fond of litigation, and so constant in his attendance upon the courts, as a party witness, a litigant or an agent, that, in their quaint language, he was said to be “more meetter to follow the courts than to follow his work.”

As a basis for these strictures, Dow picks out one of the minor incidents in Edward's turbulent career, which was consistent enough with his lifelong pattern of resistance to what he felt to be injustice and oppression, but which seems insufficient on which to build up such a structure of condemnation.

Alonzo Quint, the New Hampshire historian, disposes of Edward briefly as “in lawsuits pretty much all the time. He was in bad odor with all parties by turns . . . but was liked by some very respectable people.”

Dudley³ says “he was the violent character of the Piscataqua region during its early years of settlement, with unsocial manners that became more objectionable as he grew older. . . . A natural rebel against authority . . . ever shifting from place to place, he seems to have created trouble wherever he went;” and Libby⁴ calls Colcord “one of the best, and to many most unfavorably, known New Englanders of his day.”

Fitts, in his *History of Newfields*, is a little kinder. “Some of the trouble arose,” he says, “from the fact that he was a sturdy opponent of Massachusetts, up to a certain date. . . . Notwithstanding his litigiousness, he was one of the most prominent men in the Province.”

There is ample evidence in the court records of the day to support this chorus of animadversion. Unfortunately, they are the only records extant, since letter-writing and journal-keeping belong mostly to a later era. Any attempt to examine Edward Colcord's career in the light of modern theories of human behavior must rest, therefore, on incomplete and more or less biased documentation.

He first appears in 1631 as a very young man in the vicinity of the Piscataqua in New Hampshire, when, according to Hubbard, the earliest historian of New England, there were but three houses in all that region. He seems to have received a good education for the times in the old country; although not a

³ Dudley, A. T., “In Whelewright's Day.”

⁴ Libby, C. T., “Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire.”

lawyer, he was fond of drawing legal papers and was often called upon or deputed himself to represent others in court. The petition in Volume XVII of New Hampshire State Papers⁵ is one of the few holograph documents which he left. It shows in handwriting and phraseology a degree of education which could scarcely have been acquired in the backwoods community to which he came.

He is said to have come over as a minor employee of the "Bristol Merchants," and may have accompanied Capt. Thomas Wiggin in the *Pide Cow* on the occasion of the latter's first visit as agent to the Hilton station at Dover Point. No records exist of Edward's early years there, but by 1638 he was an experienced scout and Indian trader, able to conduct negotiations with the Indians in their own language.

Much uncertainty exists as to the date of his birth. His depositions as to his own age may be tabulated as follows:

Year deposed	Age given	Birth date	Age in 1631	Authority
1647	43	1604	27	Dover Court Records; in New England Hist. and Gen. Register 23: 167
1659	43	1616	15	N. H. Probate Records, Concord, N. H.
1669	54	1615	16	Pope, <i>Pioneers of Massachusetts</i>
1673	56	1617	14	Coffin, in NEHGR 6: 248
1674	59	1615	16	Coffin, in NEHGR 6: 248
1676	61	1615	16	Coffin, in NEHGR 6: 248
1676	67	1609	22	N. H. State Papers Vol. XVII, 522

The last two depositions are evidently taken from the same source, and one printed version or the other is in error. As reproduced in the N. H. State Papers, the deposition went on to say that he had "been in the country 46 years"—or since about 1630; and this checks with the known facts. Many indications point to his having been born earlier than 1616; his good education for the times could hardly have been acquired if he had come to the wilderness a lad of fifteen, and he must have been of age to perform some useful service if he was employed at the Hilton station in 1631. He must have been a man of some maturity and experience by 1638; for in that year he conducted negotiations with the Indians for the Rev. John Wheelwright, and witnessed the deed between him and the "Sagamore of Pascataqua" for the site of Wheelwright's Antinomian colony at Exeter.

On the other hand, boys matured early in those days; and a young man of 22 may have had experience which warranted entrusting him with such a responsibility. His marriage, occurring about 1640, fits in with the theory of the later birth-date; and finally there is his own several-times repeated testimony

⁵ Page 607.

which would indicate that he was under seventeen in 1631. The stronger probability appears to be that he was born about 1615.

We have then, a lad of vigor, ability and promise, who had been given a fair education by whoever brought him up, and then shipped off to the wilderness alone and at an early age to fend for himself. Under what circumstances he came is not known. Whether some sense of injustice, of friendlessness and lack of emotional security had already been implanted in childhood, cannot be discovered at this date. We can only say that disturbances as prolonged and deep-seated as those displayed by Edward Colcord are usually found in modern experience to be rooted in deprivations of status, security or affection in early childhood. If Edward was a boy whom no one wanted to remain as part of a family group, it would go a long way toward explaining his subsequent divergent behavior.

To understand the arena in which his life was passed, it is necessary to know something of early New Hampshire government and land tenure. The Piscataqua settlement, where Edward first appears in 1631, was established under the Plymouth Company at Dover Point in 1623 by Edward Hilton, called the "Father of New Hampshire." It was probably intended as headquarters for a fur-trading and fishing industry, Hilton and his brother William being members of the Guild of Fishmongers in London. It proved to be not a paying proposition as an outlying factory; and in 1630, after a reorganization of the Plymouth Company by a group commonly alluded to as the "Bristol Merchants," Captain Thomas Wiggin was sent as their agent to look into the possibilities of colonizing the place as a new settlement.

In the meantime, overlapping grants, particularly the Laconia grant to Captain John Mason in 1629, had clouded the title to the property. In order to protect the occupants on the Piscataqua, a new charter was sought and secured in 1630 by the Plymouth Company, which was called the Swampscott Patent. Under this charter, Wiggin went to England and returned in the *James* in 1633, bringing a party of thirty settlers, most of whose names are unknown except by inference. Wiggin and Hilton proceeded to grant out the lands for settlement, but the date of partition cannot be established, since the early records of Dover have been destroyed. In 1642, the records show Edward Colcord and 23 others in possession of 20-acre farms 40 rods wide, running back from the Piscataqua River for 80 rods.

According to Seales' History of Dover, Edward Colcord's first home was on the eastern shore of Dover Point, a few hundred feet from the "Fore River." It was next to that of Philip Chesley, and stood about half a mile north of the cove where

the *James* landed her immigrants in 1633. This low-lying tract is now thickly overgrown with alders.

It was chiefly altercations regarding the title to these lands, and to those later acquired by himself and his friends, which made Edward Colcord so many bitter enemies, and kept him in hot water for the rest of his life. He seems to have been the organizer of one group against the subsequent claims of other settlers who secured titles under other auspices, or who simply "squatted" on the land and defied anyone to dislodge them. In those days of rapid settlement, "claim-jumping" was rampant, and it is unnecessary to point out the vindictive nature of disputes which arise over the possession of real-estate.

Hubbard, who disliked him greatly, says that Colcord was "for want of a better, for some years together, [after 1631] chosen governor of the plantations about Dover," but no evidence has been found to support this statement. In 1642, he served as Deputy to the General Court at Boston, and he was appointed one of a commission of three magistrates to "end differencees under 20s,"⁶ but was replaced by another in the following year, and thereafter appears to have held no public office in Dover.

Previous to this, however, in 1640, he signed the "Dover Combination," the first instrument of self-government on the Piscataqua, as one of the grantees of Dover Point. The following year, he signed the petition of the men of Dover not to be annexed by Massachusetts Bay. The New Hampshire colony was not religious or sectarian, but purely commercial in its foundations. Exeter, although a religious colony, represented a liberal movement, and a secession from Puritanism. Massachusetts' domination of government by religion found no echo in New Hampshire; the Hiltons were supporters of the established Church of England, and Wiggin sided with Massachusetts for political gain rather than from religious conviction. In signing this petition, Colcord took sides against his former chief, Wiggin, and the ground was laid for the later enmity between the two men.

Colcord probably resided for a short time in the new settlement of Weconnet, now Hampton, which was founded in 1638 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony about twelve miles south of Dover Point. Thither had come from Salem Robert Page and his wife Lucy, together with their children and Ann Wadd (or Nudd).

Years later, in June, 1673, Edward calls Robert Page "my brother":

Edward Calleord of Hampton, in consideration of great care, love and respect which my brother, Robert Page, deacon of ye church of Hampton, hath manifested to me, my wife, and children in receiving my housing and

⁶ N. H. S. P. Vol. I, pages 161-171.

lands in Hampton and making several disbursements for my wife and children and now resigning sd. housing and land to me, and my family. Without any further consideration but payment of twenty pounds which my deare brother Deacon Page gives for love to six of my children, viz. to my daughters Sarah Hobbs and Mary Fifield, four pounds each, (to be paid in one year after decease of sd. Page) and three pounds each to my four children at home, viz. Mehitabel, Samuell, Shuah and Deborah to be paid as they shall come of age, after decease of said Page. Said Colcord, therefore, binds over his six acres fresh meadow, lying in ye west meadow adjoining to John Marian, etc.⁷

The exact relationship of the two men has proved puzzling. Edward's wife was named Ann. Researches by G. W. Chamberlain in Norfolk⁸ proved that Robert Page had no sister Ann; and the inference that Edward had a sister who married into this Norfolk family is untenable, since Edward was apparently from Devon. It is now generally conceded that Edward's wife was the young girl, Ann, who was listed as servant to the Pages and aged 15 in the passenger list of the ship *Rose* in 1637. In the printed records the name appears as Ann "Wadd" but Chamberlain, questioning this, suggests that "Wadd" was a misreading of the name Nudd. The Nudds were a Norfolk family and are known to have been closely associated in New England with the Pages.

With this and the further fact in mind that young relatives were often described in Colonial shipping-lists as "servants," it seems reasonable to suppose that Lucy Page may have been born Nudd, and that Ann was her sister.

In 1645, the town meeting at Exeter "vnamemously Agreed vpon that Edward Colcord of Hampton (According to his desire made Known vnto vs) Is Receiued An Inhabetant Amongst us, and there Is giuene vnto him for his Accomodation An Iland lying between Lamprell Riuer falls and Oyster Riuer falls with A large peece of meddow lyeing neere the foote path to Oyster Riuer not fare from the s^d Iland and as much vpland Adjoyning to the sayd meddow as may make it vp one hundred Akers. All w^{ch} sayd lands and meddow wee do giue vnto the sayd Edward granteing him as full tytle to It as we may or Can giue him by vertue of o^r first purchase of those lands."

This island was "Umbumbacucke or Edward Colcord's Island," now called Footman's Island. This small islet lies in the Piscataqua River opposite Adams' Point, in the township of Durham. Colcord retained the land only till 1648, when he sold it to Edwin Starbuck (later of Nantucket). It afterwards passed into the possession of John Footman, who with his entire family, according to local legend, was murdered by Indians on the shore near by.

⁷ "Essex Institute Historical Collections" Vol. 60.

⁸ N. E. H. G. R. Vol. 66, page 18.

Colcord was certainly a resident and grantee of Hampton in 1646, for early in that year "he found himself greaved at the Towns act that passed" during his absence from the settlement, and with John Moulton, petitioned against "the unequall stinting of the comons of Hampton."⁹ He "gayned many to side with him whose speaker he was," and an arbitration committee of "indifferent gentlemen of other neighboring townes" was appointed over the town's remonstrance; but the vote was not set aside. This is the first serious difference recorded with his neighbors. In its course, the court imposed a fine upon him for "swearing a false oath."

He owned two of the 147 shares into which the town lands were divided, as well as several shares of the common lands. His house stood on what was later known as the "Marston farm," owned in 1933 by Mrs. Bennett. The depression made by the filled-in cellar of the old house is still visible between her house and the road. In 1653, he paid taxes of 12s 10d on this property. With others, he built a gallery in Rev. Seaborn Cotton's meeting house, and one of the pews in it is marked off on the original plan to "Goody Colcord." This appellation instead of "Mistress" shows that the family had the status of commoners and not gentlefolk.

Meanwhile, in 1645, Edward had been in trouble in Ipswich, Mass., for "drinking wyne to the abuse of himself," and two years later he was presented at the Ipswich Court for "challenging men of their goods."¹⁰

In 1647, he was in litigation about his Dover property, and Richard Cutts, John Pickering, Hate-Evil Nutter and Richard Waldron—former neighbors of his on the Piscataqua—were appointed to "hear, judge and determin accounts between said Colcord and Dover." Colcord was accused by them of subornation of witnesses. By the next year, so frequently had he appeared in the courts on others' behalf, that the General Court ordered that "Edward Colcorde is not to plead any cause in this Courte excepte it bee his own." On December 21, 1648, he was fined at the Salem Quarterly Court for being, for the second time, "farre gone in drink." The following year, he was presented in the same court for striking the marshal's deputy,¹¹ and on another occasion he was fined for "telling a lye in open court."

In 1650, he appears for the first time in the records of the Province of Maine, in the new settlement of Newichawannock (now Berwick, Maine). As the assignee of one Basil Parker, alias Thomas Brooks, he successfully sued the "Shrewsbury

⁹ This was the dispute cited by Dow.

¹⁰ "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. 6.

¹¹ Stockpole, E. S., "The First Permanent Settlement in Maine."

Merchants," (successors to the "Bristol Merchants") for wages due Parker from Colcord's old enemy, Capt. Thomas Wiggin, securing a verdict for £7 10s.¹¹

In 1651, he was involved in the quarrel between Mr. Stephen Batchelor and the town of Hampton, against which Batchelor brought suit for back salary as minister. Acting as his agents, Colcord and John Sanborn seized the private property of officers of the church, a proceeding which seems to have been in accordance with laws then in force. However, the court ordered the property to be returned.¹²

In December, 1651, he and Humphrey Wilson leased a sawmill in Exeter from Samuel Dudley, the annual rent to be 10,000 feet of "sound, well-condicioned and merchantable boards of pine." The next year, he, together with the Gilmans and Humphrey Wilson, obtained permission to erect a sawmill on the Lamprey River. The town meeting accepted him upon his request as an "Inhabetant and to come and Liue Amongst us."

He was chosen as one of the lot-layers in Exeter, also to oversee payments on the church, and to call to account the owners of sawmills who had failed to pay their taxes. In 1654, he had bought another mill from James Wall and was hiring two men to run it. This appears to have been one of the serener and more prosperous periods of his career. He was at peace with his Exeter neighbors, who trusted him with offices important to the little settlement, and he was making money from the lumbering then going on briskly in the region.

It is probable that he took up land at South Newmarket (Newfields) and built a house there, the cellar of which is still to be found, on land owned in 1933 by Mr. Robert Nixon. The road on which it stood was closed in 1673, and Edward's grandson Jonathan³ Colcord who came from Kingston in 1707 to occupy the same farm, built on the new road a mile or more away. Tradition states that the "old Colcord cellar" is the oldest in the town; and F. G. Peavey, local historian and topographer, believes it to have been built by Edward and not by his descendants who came later.

It may be noted in passing that between 1651 and 1656, during most of which period Edward was living quietly in Exeter, the births of no children are recorded to Ann in Hampton. This may indicate that she joined him in Exeter, and that any children born in that new settlement were not recorded and probably died young. Or it may indicate the beginning of separation and domestic difficulty between them, positive evidence of which was to occur in 1655.

Just when and why Edward Colcord left Exeter for good does not appear in the records. He was still heavily involved with

¹² N. H. S. P. Vol. I, page 196.

property in Hampton and Dover; in 1652, when Massachusetts Bay, with the help of Capt. Wiggin, finally succeeded in extending its influence over all the settled regions of New Hampshire, land titles became still further confused. Edward Colcord was appointed, or assumed, the function of agent for a certain faction of those who claimed holdings under the old Dover-Swampscott Patent; and in 1654, there is recorded a series of documents of particular interest as showing the grounds of the continuing animosity against him by the persons then occupying the lands.

On May 6, 1654, Edward "Callecott," together with John Allen, Nicholas Shapleigh, John Severance, and Thomas Lake, petitioned the General Court on behalf of themselves and other owners under the Patent for a division of lands according to "the covenant with George Willys, gent." made in 1641.

A counter-petition was promptly filed:

To the Right Worshipfull the Governor and magistrates and deputies of the Generall Court now assembled in Boston

The humble petition of the inhabitants of the town of Dover. Shewethe that whereas your poor petitioners were taken under the government of the Mattachusetts by the extent of the line of the Patent of the Mattachusetts, and likewise the people there are accepted and reputed under the government as the rest of the inhabitants under the said jurisdiction, as also a Committee which was chosen bound out the Towne, which accordingly was done, & afterwards was confirmed at the Generall Courte as the Acts do more fully declare. Therefore wee your poor petitioners do humbly crave protection in our habitations and rights according to the laws & liberties of the jurisdiction, & likewise that some order might be taken to restraine such as doe disturb and molest us in our habitations by challengeinge us by patent & threateninge of us, & sayinge that wee plant upon their ground & that we must give them such rent as they please for cuttinge grass and timber, or else they will take all from us, so by this means the people are many of them disquieted, not onely by the Patent but alsoe by the threats of Edward Colcorde who with others of his pretended owners do report that they have fourteen shares and that they are the greatest owners in the Country which Patent wee conceive (under favour) will be made voyde if it be well looked into, so hoping ever to enjoy protection within your jurisdiction Wee shall ever pray.

This was signed by 33 residents of Dover, including many of the original grantees, and endorsed, "Answered upon Capt. Jo. Allen's petition, 1654."¹³

That Allen dropped out of the picture, and resentment centered upon Colcord, appears in the action then taken by the General Court:

May 15, 1654.

The Court having recieved severall informations of many gross & abusive carriages of Edward Colcord in a seeming way of fraude, which if proued as is tendred, ought to be duely & timely wittnessed agaynst, & meet punishment inflicted, & bee this Court would not be wanting in the vse of all due meanes for the discovery of such vile practises, it is ordered, that the

¹³ N. H. S. P. Vol. I. pages 211 ff.

secretary shall forthwith graunt out atachmt agt the sd Edward Coleord, in the some of fifty pounds, binding him to be responsall to the next County Court at Hampton, for such of his miscariages as is wthin mentioned, & shalbe then pved agaynst him for that end. This Court doth hereby appoynt & impower the recorder for the County Court at Hampton, by warrent, to send for all such ptyes as haue profered to proue the within mentioned abuses of Edward Coleord, & such other as he shalbe informed off can come in & testife agt him, and that Court to make returne to the next Court of Assistant of what they shall find, so that justice may be administered, in case the Court cannot reach to due punishment.¹⁴

How the controversy was finally settled does not appear in the records.

Meanwhile, Coleord was again involved in lawsuits in Maine. We find from records of the York County Court held on June 29, 1654, that Edward Rishworth recovered a debt against him in that court for £11 5s and costs.

Domestic difficulties between Edward and Ann now began to take definite shape. Divorce was a practical impossibility; but on May 29, 1655, Ann took steps to protect her dower rights. "In ansr to the peticon of Ann Coleord, wife of Edward Coleord, the Court doth graunt the peticoner liberty to revjew any case according to hir desire to recouer any of hir just rights."¹⁵

From 1657 to 1661, Edward appears to have sold or mortgaged the greater part of his holdings in Hampton, and in 1659, according to Folsom's "History of Saco and Biddeford," (Maine) "Mr. Edward Colecott is received an inhabitant into our town of Saco. Allso he is granted a lott in our towne lying on the s.w. side of our river 20 poles broad, lying next N. Buly [Burleigh?] Jr."

He was promptly in trouble among his new neighbors, and we find him haled to the York County Court in July, 1659, for abusing the servant of Lawrence Davis during his master's absence and "threatening to flyng him in the fyre." Coleord was discharged after paying court costs. He retained his property in Saco at least until 1671, for in that year a fine of £10 was imposed on the land "for lack of improvement." Saco lies further to the eastward than York, and it is probable that his sojourn there was caused by the increasing difficulties in which he found himself with the courts and with his New Hampshire neighbors; for in 1661, divers persons in Hampton were moved to petition the General Court in the following terms:¹⁶

Hampton, 1661.

To the Right Worshipfull and much honored Generall Court now assembled at Boston, the complaint of severall persons whose names are underwritten to which many others might be added if desired.

¹⁴ "Records of Massachusetts," Vol. III, page 347.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. 4, page 236.

¹⁶ N. H. Hist. Mem., No. 97, A. H. Q. Many words in the petition are illegible.

Humbly sheweth,

That whereas it hath been much observed and a long time taken notice of, that Edward Coleord, a man netoriously—hath many years vitiously lived, to himself, and disorderly toward others, what by vexatious suits and fraudulent dealings in severall respects, by cheating and cozening, by wresting mens estates out of their hands, by collar of law, by revileing their psons, by fomenting of strifes, by raising discord among neighbors, by false swearing before a court, by takeing all advantages to insure—men, whereby to get something for himself, it may seem strange, that this man hath runn this course, without any restraint, unlese being debarred from pleading & being made incapable of giving in testimony, but what by his fair speeches deluding many by subtle contrivances and underhand practices he hath hitherto evaded the hand of justice, the time was, that proceeding so farr as to lash out against the Worshipfull Captaine Wiggin in casting foul slanders upon him, there was an intent by some to have wrought out these villaines to a ——— before authority, which the saame Edward Coleord fearing and foreseeing his condign punishment, made an escape and rann away from the town wherein he lived, & the places adjacent quickly perceived by their peace and quietness what a blessing it was to be freed from such an incendiary, hee travelling from place to place till every place was weary of him, supposing that by length of time injuries might be forgotten and the heat of our spirits somewhat allayed, he returned again & for a short season applied himself to some orderly living; but a man habituated in all manner of wickednesse is not so easily reclaimed, he taking up his former wont persisting in the same and that no thing might be wanting to fill up his measure, he hath anew vilified the chiefest of our magistrates and abused them by opprobrious terms.

The subscribers to this complaint & having a deep sense of these mischiefs and expecting no end thereof from him, that their ——— might be secured and the names & goods of others preserved, have drawne forth a portrature or charge of this Coleord & present to the wise ——— of that much honored Court, not knowing any other way ——— remedy of the aforesaid evils.

The subscribers hereunto will be ready to make good what charges are given in this complaint.

Thomas Coleman,
Timothy Dalton,
John Brown,
John ———
William Godfrey,
Robert Tuck

Thomas Filbrook,
William Fiffield
Humphrey Wilson,
Will Ffulbrook
Robert Nason(?)

The General Court referred the petition to the County Court at Hampton, which, nothing loath, handed down a decision which in its failure to specify the offenses charged, shows clearly the lack of protection which a person who had rendered himself obnoxious to powerful interests might then expect at the hands of the law.

Att the Court held at Hampton, ye 8th, 8th mo. 1661, upon the complaint preferred against Edward Coleord at the General Court & referd to this court to hear and determine—This Court having found him guilty of many notable misdemeanors and crimes, some agt Authority and some agt persons in authority, some cheeting of men in their estates, some in causing needlesse and vexatious suits in law & other disturbances among the people: He is sentenced as followeth, viz., to pay a fine of five pound to ye Treasurer of this County; 2ly to bee comitted to the house of correction att Boston, not theare to be discharged, unless there bee bond taken to the vallue

of ——— with sufficient sureties for his good behaviour, and in prticular that hee sue no man at any time hereafter without putting in good security to satisfye ye partie sued what shall be recovered of him by authority from time to time & costs.¹⁷

It is evident from these documents that Edward Colecord had offended by laying claim to property which others wished to retain; that he had assailed the powerful and pompous Capt. Wiggin; and that he had been too outspoken in his criticisms of other magistrates. But to condemn a man to prison for the causes alleged, with no more proof than was advanced, is a barefaced miscarriage of justice.

He resisted the court order, and his behavior when haled to court is thus described in an affidavit by the constable of Dover:

June 27, 1661

Philip Chesley constable of Dover concerning Edward Colecord to be undertaken with drinke in time of the Courte sitting, and taking him to bring before the Courte to answr it, the s^d Colecord gave the s^d constable a thrust from him web was testified by Jno Moulton and Thos. Ffootman, and confest by ye s^d Colecord; together with violent and uncomely speaking to Captain Wiggins in and before the Court, whene he was comanded silence, discovering much contempt therein. The court sentence is that for his excess drinking and his carriage above said to pay a fine of 10(?) shillings or sett in ye stocks one hower and halfe and fees of Court 2s/6. Captain Parks ingaged to Constable Thos. Rock to satisfie for this fine.

But Colecord was not without friends of some influence in the community who arranged that he should be "let go by his keepers in the night." The Court visited its displeasure on its unfaithful servants by ordering that the constable at Hampton "for his neglect, shall loose all his chardges for bringing the said Colcot to Boston."¹⁸

No record has been found that the prison sentence imposed on Colecord by the Court was ever served; he probably left the jurisdiction and returned to Saco till the matter blew over. His eldest son, Jonathan, died in Hampton in June, 1661; but he remained in Maine. In July of that year he was "convicted for drunkennesse upon his own acknowledgment and the testimony of Mr. Samuel Hall" and fined 10s in the York County Court. Two years later, he was bound over for good behavior after Major Lasher complained to the York County Court that he had "abused Capt. Wiggin by unseemly words," and Nathaniel Maysterson and Robert Wadleigh testified that he had said that "Yorke men were a company of pittiful roges & rascalls; namely Mr. Rishworth & Capt. Raynes & all the assotiatz that acted in the case about Jere: Sheeres, his punishment at Wells Court."

In 1667, the Court at Hampton denied a further petition of

¹⁷ N. H. S. P. Vol. I, pages 236-238.

¹⁸ N. H. S. P. Vol. I, page 241.

Ann Colcord to have a committee appointed on her behalf to settle several cases between her husband and others.

In 1670 and again in 1672, Colcord was prosecuted in the York County Court, on the latter occasion for "abusing Capt. Gooderings by scoffing and abusive language." He was ordered to pay "£5 in silver down upon the nayle or forthwith be carried to the post and there to have ten strips given him upon the bare skine." He paid the fine; an enormous one for the times and for the offense alleged. Free speech came high in the Colonies.

In 1676, he was in Boston, testifying as an "antient inhabitant" of the region against the claims of the Mason heirs under the Laconia grant, a service for which he later petitioned in quaint language for £10 recompense. The following year he signed the petition of the men of Hampton to be continued under the government of Massachusetts Bay¹⁹—the first instance of conformity which he had shown in many years. He was an old man; he had given up the battle against Massachusetts and Captain Wiggin.

In 1677, his second son, Edward, was killed by Indians during King Philip's War, leaving only Samuel to carry on the name. Debts began to overwhelm him. In 1679, Henry Dow, "marshall of Norfolk," reports that he has "said Colcord locked in fast" for the satisfaction of a claim against him for £200 by Richard Bradley, who alleged that Colcord had unlawfully disposed of a ketch in which Bradley was part owner.²⁰ Land belonging to Colcord in Hampton was "destreigned" in 1680, probably in satisfaction of this rather large claim. The estate left by his son Edward, amounting to £85, was settled at this time on Samuel, an arrangement in which the father concurred, probably to keep it from being involved in the distraintment proceedings. At the same time or a little later, Edward transferred to Samuel his own property, or what remained of it.

In April 1681, he petitions the court for the return of his distrainted property, naming as friends to act for him some of the leading citizens of the community. The phrase in which he hopes that his request will be considered rational indicates that his sanity may have already been in question.²¹

To ye much honored President & Council of his Majesties
Province of New Hampshire.

The petition of Edward Coleord humbly sheweth,

That whereas yor petitionr & Henry Williams having a case depending in Court referred ye final issue thereof to yor honors equall judgement; yor petitionr rests in yor judgement & is ready to fulfill ye Conditions thereof, if yor honors shall see meet to cause my self to be once possessed of ye estate yor honors judge mine, without which yor sentence cannot be attended,

¹⁹ N. H. S. P. Vol. XVII, page 527.

²⁰ N. E. H. G. R., Vol. 28, page 373.

²¹ N. H. S. P., Vol. XVII, page 607; original document in New Hampshire State Historical Society.

& therefore my humble & I hope rational request is; yor honors would be pleased to appoint Capt: Gilman, Capt: Haussey, & Samuel Dalton Esquires ye Reverend Mr. Saml: Dudley and Mr. Seaborn Cotton to give me peaceable possession of my estate violently detained from me that I may both enjoy myne own & justly pay others their due & according to yor honors appointment I shall magnifie yor Justice & remain

Yor humble suppliant
Edward Colecord

April 20, 1681

Meanwhile, the difficulties between himself and his wife had reached the point of being a public scandal, as shown by the following document in the Collections of the N. H. Historical Society.²²

22 April, 1680. Edward Colecord and Ann, his wife, being brought before us, the subscribers, and accusing each other for scratching and fighting, and the said Edward Colecord being bloody on his face, and Ann on one of her hands, which she said was done by her husband, and he also offering that those scratches on his face was done by his wife, and they both inveying bitterly one against the other, are both bound to appear before the President & Council at Portsmouth, upon the second Tuesday in June next, to answer for their disorders, & to keep the peace in the meantime, on penalty of the offending party being committed to prison that shall be convicted of breaking the peace during this bond.

Addendum:

Ann Colecord acknowledged in court that she bid her daughter Deborah take the pot of butter from her husband.

Records of President and Council:

At a meeting of ye Council ye 10th June 1680 In portsmo.

Edward Colecord & Ann his wife being bownd ovr to appeare before ye Council for yr disorderly living. Upon a full hearing of ye case, the Council doth order that ye sd Edw: Colecord & Ann his wife shall stand bownd to ye Tressr of this province in ye sune of 5/11 apeece to be of good behavior each to ye other during the pleasure of ye Council, & that ye said Ann do attend her duty toward her husband in the Use of the marriage bed according to ye rule of gods word, wch if she refuse so to do upon complaynt to ye next Court at Hampton, the Council doth order she shalbe whipt to the number of 10: stripes: the consil takes his owne: bond.²³

Both must have been about 60 at the time, the parents of eleven children, the last born in 1667, so that the conventional adjurations to Ann seem a work of supererogation. The court's orders were not effective, and a year later, it becomes evident that Edward's entire family was arrayed against him.

29th June, 1681. The case of Edward Colecord for abuse offered to his wife att divers times as Doth appear by Evidene, the Presedent and Council doth order that the sayd Edward Colecord shall continow in prison till Hampton Court next, unless he Gitt baile to the vallue of fortie pounds to keepe the peace towards all persons and speciall towards his wife and children till the Court take further order Concerning him.

²² N. H. S. P. Vol. VIII, page 40.

²³ N. H. S. P. Vol. XIX, page 670.

30th June, 1681. Edward Coleord moving the Council (who hath sentenced him to prison, there to be kept till can give Security of £40 for his Good Appearing to his wife and family that stands in fear of their lives if he be att liberty) which by reason of his restraint Cannot find what to answer, as if he had some time allowed him to Attaine the same, the Council further doth order thatt he have three weeks or a month's liberty to procure sufficient sureties to the said some of £40, and if in the mean time he shall Committ any outt Rage or any wise abuse his wife and children upon any of their Complaints to authority made by them that then he shall forfeit to the Treasurer of this p'vence all that Right he hath or ought to have into all or any part of thatt maintenance the Council hath allotted him for his support During his life out of whatt Ever Estate he hath or pretendeth to have, and be forthwith committed to prison without baile or monie prize there to be kept During the Council's pleasure to be Committed by such of the Council as the Complaint be made unto.²⁴

An entry in the Hampton town records closes his unhappy story:

"Oulde Edward Colcord died February 10, 1681-2." His wife survived him by seven years; the Rev. John Pike of Dover writes in his journal on January 24, 1688-9, "Mrs Colcord died of an Appoplex."

When we examine the career of Edward Coleord in the light of modern knowledge, we must realize that we are regarding a psychoneurotic. It is a mistake to suppose that the early pioneers were all simple, rugged individuals with minds and personalities adjusted to their environment. The history of the times shows many aberrants, though the pattern of their lives does not often stand out so clearly.

Edward Coleord was a man of superior mental equipment, but with marked emotional imbalance and maladjustments of personality which brought all his ambitions to nought. His chief aims seem to have been to gain security through the acquirement of land, and status through leadership conceded by his fellows. Like many neurotics, the efforts he put forth to attain those ends were those least calculated to secure them. His desperate need to register the superiority he felt found expression in scorn and contempt toward those who differed from him. His failure of sustained purpose, the readiness with which he left one thing uncompleted and turned to another, prevented his securing or at all events retaining, such wealth as the period offered. His violent and bitter tongue alienated many influential contemporaries; and his unreliability and double-dealing made it impossible for him to secure the leadership which he craved, and which his mental powers would probably otherwise have warranted.

His life was a long warfare against society. He insisted, in season and out, in pressing his claims against a community which had set its mind against him and courts which let pass no opportunity to condemn him. If fair means did not succeed, he felt

²⁴ N. H. S. P. Vol. I, page 367.

justified in trying foul. It is not claimed for him that he was an espouser of unpopular causes on others' behalf. His own interests were always involved; and a deep sense of personal injustice appears to have been the force which guided his career, led to his loss of standing, and drove him finally to a condition of mental disorder which in those days passed unrecognized for what it was.

The same self-absorption which defeated his own interests made it impossible for him to make a good matrimonial adjustment. The only glimpse we get of his wife is a sorry one; but living with Edward and bearing his eleven children may have made an originally normal girl into the shrew with the pot of butter. Neurotics often manufacture their own mis-matings.

Others of Edward Colcord's contemporaries may have suffered loss of goods and repute; felt injustice, passionate anger, and revolt; reviled the worthy in high places; taken to drink as a way of escape; returned again and again to the assault of entrenched privilege; seen their wives and children turn away from them, and known that it was with cause; and in the end lost their hold on reason and life together; but they left in the documents of the times no such vivid case-histories of their personal tragedies as did Edward Colcord.

Issue, births of some recorded at Hampton:

2. i. JONATHAN, b. 1641, d. Aug. 31, 1661 in 21st yr. He pleaded guilty of defending his father in a suit at a time he was too young to practice law.
3. ii. ELIZABETH, b. 1643 (?), m. by 1664 ROBERT EVANS of Dover.
4. iii. HANNAH, b. ca. 1645, d. July 17, 1720; m. Dec. 28, 1688, THOMAS DEARBORN.
5. iv. SARAH, b. ca. 1647; m. Dec. 30, 1668, JOHN HOBBS.
6. v. MARY, b. Oct. 4, 1649, d. Nov. 23, 1741; m. Dec. 28, 1670, REV. BENJAMIN FIFIELD.
7. vi. EDWARD, b. Feb. 2, 1651/2, slain by the Indians, June 13, 1677.
- + 8. vii. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1656; m. MARY AYER.
9. viii. MEHITABEL, b. ca. 1658, m. Oct. 20, (Dec.?) 1677, NATHANIEL STEVENS of Dover.
10. ix. SHUAH, b. June 12, 1660/62; m. (1) RICHARD NASON, (2) Sept. 16, 1687, JOHN DOUGLASS.
11. x. DEBORAH, b. May 21, 1664; m. ca. 1684, TRISTRAM COFFIN.
12. xi. ABIGAIL, b. July 23, 1667, apparently died young.

(*Apologia*: It may be questioned why a descendant of Edward Colcord should spread such a history upon the record. When I first turned to the books, it was with no idea other than to glean a few general facts about another dead-and-gone pioneer. The first shock of discovery was succeeded by extreme interest to learn what materials could be found and utilized to throw light upon a highly complicated personality, vanished these three hundred years. Then, as I sensed the acrid passions still steaming up from the antiquated words, I became fascinated to observe the character that was unfolding—no weakling, but a sick soul; a man of enormous, frustrated energy which always recoiled upon itself.

If Edward Coleord had lived today, we know enough, had he fallen at a sufficiently early age into the right hands, to salvage that energy and intelligence, and turn them into useful channels.

Many biographers pass lightly over and even suppress the human frailties of their subjects. Particularly is this true of genealogical biographers—their results are often no more life-like than are contemporary portraits in oils. It is in the belief that a sincere and sympathetic attempt, however unskilful, to clothe facts with flesh and blood cannot be out of place, that I have at last decided to let this sketch of a forefather see print.—J. C. C.)

WAS KATHERINE SCOTT A DAUGHTER OF REV. FRANCIS MARBURY OF LONDON?

By MEREDITH B. COLKET, JR., of Washington, D. C.

[Compiler's note. Acknowledgment is due Mr. Herbert F. Seversmith of Washington, D. C., who kindly studied the paper and who copied one of the letters quoted.]

In collaboration with Mr. Edward N. Dunlap, the writer compiled a book in 1936 entitled: *The English Ancestry of Anne Marbury Hutchinson and Katherine Marbury Scott*.¹ The parentage of Anne, wife of William Hutchinson, was determined by Col. Lemuel Chester and published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in 1866.² The parentage of Katherine, wife of Richard Scott of Providence, was determined by Martin B. Scott, whose findings were published in the same journal in 1867.³ Both women were stated to be daughters of Rev. Francis Marbury of Alford, Lincolnshire, and London. A baptismal entry in the records of the parish church at Alford was given as evidence for Anne's parentage. Proof of Katherine's paternity was based upon an assertion by Governor Thomas Hutchinson that Mrs. Hutchinson had a sister who married a Scott of Providence,⁴ combined with a statement in a book published in 1661 that the father of Katherine Scott was "Mr. Marbury."⁵ The present compilers, having examined the evidence in the case, accepted it, and therefore centered their efforts on developing the interesting English ancestry of the two colonists. On page 34 of our booklet, Katherine Scott is thus listed among the children of Rev. Francis Marbury (1555-1611):

"Katherine, b. ca 1610 d. 2 May 1687 at Newport, Rhode Island, when her age is given in the Quaker Records as 70 years."⁶

¹ Published by the Magee Press, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Penna., at \$1.50 the copy. Postage \$.15 extra. Hereafter cited as *The Marbury Ancestry*.

² XX, 363-366.

³ XXI, 180-181.

⁴ Quoted by Col. Chester. *Ibid.*, XX, 366.

⁵ Quoted in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, LX, 171.

⁶ "Katherine Scott, aged about 70 years, the widow of Richard Scott, of Providence. She departed this life in Newport the 2nd 3/m 1687." Page 7 of the original book.

Mr. Richard Le Baron Bowen, a thorough genealogist, examined the original passage and shows that it reads "about 70 years." But he questions Katherine's paternity, stating that the Quaker vital records make her born in 1617, six or seven years *after* the death of Rev. Francis Marbury "It was unfortunate that the above was written as it was," he writes, "because as printed the reader sees immediately that Katherine could not have been the daughter of Francis Marbury . . . These Quaker records at Newport have been found to be fairly accurate, and Miss Tilley, Librarian of the Newport Historical Society, who has done considerable work on them, does not know of any other discrepancies as great as six or seven years."

Mr. Bowen then proceeds to question the interpretation placed on the assertion and the book. In considering the assertion, he feels that Katherine could have been sister-in-law and still be called sister. In considering the book, he points out that Katherine's father may have been some other Marbury, for example Rev. Edward Marbury, a gentleman some twenty years younger than Rev. Francis Marbury. Even if it were the Rev. Francis Marbury referred to, she still could have been a daughter-in-law and called daughter.

He concludes: "You have built up a wonderful English ancestry for Katherine, which, of course, has no value if Katherine was not the daughter of Francis Marbury."

"A professional genealogist in Providence for some twenty-five years, . . . a careful accurate genealogist, in writing a Scott pedigree in 1924 for [a client of prominence], says:

Katherine, wife of Richard Scott is called the daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury by Austin. This could not be as the Rev. Francis died 1610/11. She was probably the young widow of one of his eldest sons.

"All genealogists that I have talked with who are familiar with this family agree that further English research is necessary on Katherine Scott before she is proved the daughter of Francis Marbury."

Having presented Mr. Bowen's case,⁷ I shall attempt to show that it can be satisfactorily answered. Before doing so, I want to point out that the primary and original objection is the single discrepancy in the age given in a death notice. An age given at

⁷ His case might have been stronger had he pointed out that the recognized Lincolnshire genealogical compendium, Rev. Canon Maddison's "*Lincolnshire Pedigrees*," *Harleian Society Publication*, LI, 638, 639, omits Katherine in the list of children of Rev. Francis Marbury. It is to be remembered, however, that Maddison's work is only a secondary compilation and the sources available to him were none other than those available to Col. Chester in 1866. It is evident that Maddison did not mention all the twelve children living when Marbury made his will. Maddison names fourteen children, but he shows that three of them were buried by 1601. Therefore not more than eleven of these children mentioned by Maddison could have been living when Marbury made his will and at least one other, John, was probably dead by that date. Hence, Maddison's list of Marbury's surviving children is incomplete.

a person's death is not a conclusive indication as to a date of birth. It would be useless to give instance after instance where such discrepancies have existed, but I do want to point out a similar "discrepancy" in Quaker records, as they have been held up as a model for exactness. The following entry is taken from the Quakers records of the same colony, is dated about the same time (1671) and the age given is the same ("about 70 years"):

Richard Borden . . . one of the first planters, lived about 70 years, and then died. He was buried . . . in Portsmouth, upon the 25th day of the 3rd month 1671.⁸

No less a scholar than Mr. G. Andrews Moriarty identifies him, without hesitation, as that Richard Borden baptized at Headcorn, co. Kent, 22 Feb. 1595/6.⁹ This discrepancy is five years off or more. In my opinion the word *about* was an approximation used by the recorder *because the exact age was not known*. If the death notice causes a legitimate presumption of doubt in the mind of anyone, it is in no sense a governing factor in determining whether or not Katherine was a daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury. With this thought in mind, let us proceed with an analysis of the evidence.

It is noted that Mr. Bowen concluded with a challenge to the effect that "further English research is necessary" before this lineage can be accepted. Rev. Francis Marbury did not mention the names of his children in his will.¹⁰ The church records of St. Martin's Vintry where Marbury's younger children were probably baptized were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Therefore, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find proof of the relationship in English records. I believe the impartial reader will agree that competent evidence is the essential criterion of proof, not whether the information is secured as a result of English research or American research.

The question is squarely put: Is there sufficient cumulative evidence, either in English records, American records or both to substantiate the claim that Katherine Scott was a daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury?

Martin B. Scott based his claim upon the following two bits of evidence:

1. A statement made by Governor Thomas Hutchinson (1711-1780). According to Col. Lemuel Chester, Hutchinson wrote that Anne had a sister who was the wife of Joseph Scott of Providence.¹¹ Martin B. Scott first shows that if Anne had a sister Katherine who married a Scott of Providence, that Scott

⁸ Weld, Hattie Borden, Richard and Joane Borden, 39.

⁹ New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV, 228.

¹⁰ Ibid., XXI, 283. Though the will of his widow is available (See *The Marbury Ancestry*, 32) only some of the children and grandchildren are mentioned by name.

¹¹ New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XX, 386.

was Richard. Hutchinson's statement may have been based upon an entry in Governor Winthrop's *Journal* . . . under date of March 16, 1639:

At Providence things grew still worse, for a sister of Mrs. Hutchinson, the wife of one Scott. . .¹²

2. A book written by George Bishop and published in 1661.

"Katherine Scot of the Town of Providence . . . Tho' ye confessed, when ye had her before you, that for ought ye knew, she had been of an Unblameable Conversation; and tho' some¹³ of you knew her Father, and called him Mr.¹⁴ Marbery, and that she had been well-bred (as among Men) and had so lived, and that she was the Mother of many Children; yet ye whipp'd her for all that."¹⁵

The writer now presents three additional pieces of evidence unknown to Martin B. Scott in 1867.

3. Marriage record in the parish register of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, where the widow of Francis Marbury was living.

June 7, 1632, Richard Scotte & Kathyryne Morbury.¹⁶

4. Letter written by a son¹⁷ of Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson.

To the Honnored General Courte now

Assembled at Boston

The humble petition of Edward Hutchinson

Humb(l)y sheweth

That whereas yor petitioner had an *Aunte*¹⁸ came into this jurisdiction who was Apprehended as a Quaker and dealt wth accordingly, and abiding in the house of correction for not paiment of her fees: The Courte I suppose can not but apprhend it no smal trouble to me to have her abide there for ye not paiment of a smal some, I tould her I would pay it rather than she should there Abide, but she refuseing to goe out if I should doe soe, neither was she wiling to goe wthout the three Quakers in prison, I was forced to deposit for al there fees in mr Rawsons hand, upon his condition that if this Court did iudge these fees due by law wch was demanded, (wch for my pte I could not see they were) then there the keepr might have it, but if this Court iudge them not due then to be returned to me Yor petitioner therefore humbly prayes this Honrd Court to pass those laws wch conserne the house of Correction

¹² Winthrop, John, *Winthrop's Journal*, ed. by Hosmer, I, 297.

¹³ The term "some of you knew" rather than "you knew" may have been used because her father was long since dead. If this referred to the Rev. Francis Marbury, his statement could be addressed to certain well known figures then living in Boston particularly such men as Katherine's persecutor, John Endicott, who was about twenty-two years of age in 1611 and to Richard Bellingham, a former Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

¹⁴ The term "Mister" was infrequently used in those days and applied to men of position and social standing. Bishop is jibing her persecutors because they or those of their stamp had thought so highly of her father that they had called him "Mister."

¹⁵ Quoted in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, LX, 171. Originally printed in Bishop, George, *New England Judged, by the Spirit of the Lord*, 1661.

¹⁶ Phillimore, W. P. W., *Hertfordshire Marriages*, I, 23.

¹⁷ For the identity of this Capt. Edward Hutchinson and evidence that he was a son of Anne Hutchinson see *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, XLV, 166, 167.

¹⁸ This could only refer to Katherine Scott, since of the four Quakers who were apprehended and tried in Boston in 1658, the other three, John Copeland, Christopher Holder and John Rouse were men. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, LX, 171.

together with the first law in the first booke and give yor resolution herein, and I hope I shal be willingly satisfied with yor resolution, and for ever owne my selfe to be bounde to prayer

yor Servant Edward
Hutchinson

[The following was endorsed at the right side]

In answr to ye petition The magists Declare that they doe Allow & Approve of the fees The order of ye County Court hereto Anex setts downe for the Keeper to have itt This Court have further ordered Desiring theire brethren the Deputys¹⁹ Consent thereto 12. (7)²⁰ mo 1658: voted by ye whole Court Howard Rawson Secrety
Ho: Rawson Secrety²¹

The Deputyes Consent not hereto

William Torrey Cleric
[at top, in line with
main body of petition
and at right angles to
the endorsement of the
court]:

Cpt. hutchenisons
pet. Ent p nothing²²

5. Letter from Katherine Scott to John Winthrop, Jr.

Providence, this 17 of the 4th
month, 1658

John Winthrop, Think it not hard to be called soe, seeing Jesus our Saviour and Governor, and all that were made honorable by him, that are recorded in Scripture were called soe, I have writ to thee before, but never hard whether they came to thy hand: my last, it may be, may trouble thee, concerning my sonne;²³ but truly I had not propounded it to thee but to satisfie his mind, and to prevent his going where wee did more disaffect; but I heare noe more of his mind that way. I hope his mind is taken up with the thing wch is the most necessary, and first to seeke his kingdome, &c., therefore let yt be burred in silence, but my later request I must revise, and that is only out of true love and pity to thee, that thou maiest be free and not troubled, as I have heard thy father was, upon his death bed, at the banishment of my dear Sister Hutchinson and others . . . Woe be to you that gather and not by him, and cover with a covering and not with his spirit, wch soe I desire thou maiest escape.

Katherine Scott²⁴

The last three pieces of evidence are in perfect harmony with the first two and fully support the conclusions made in 1867.

¹⁹ The word may be "Deputies."

²⁰ A smudge obliterates the month date but it looks like "7." This is undoubtedly correct, for 7 months was September 12, 1658. The three men were put into prison in August 1658, and were sentenced to have their ears cut off on September 10. Katherine Scott had come from Providence to Boston to act in their behalf, but was imprisoned for her utterance. On September 16 the three had their ears cut off. On October 20, 1658 all Quakers were banished on pain of death. Besse, Joseph, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*, II, 189, 190.

²¹ The secretary had written this line first but as it was badly smudged, he rewrote it out in full with considerable flourish.

²² Massachusetts Archives, Vol. X, 243a, in Massachusetts State House, Boston. I am indebted to Mr. Edward H. West for uncovering this item.

²³ This probably is not Christopher Holder whose marriage to Katherine's daughter does not seem to have been solemnized until June 12, 1660.

²⁴ Massachusetts Historical Society. Published by Scull, G. D., *Dorothea Scott*, 34, 35.

It is seen that Katherine Scott, *herself*, called Anne Hutchinson "my dear Sister." Katherine could not have meant sister in the church as Anne was an Antinomian and Katherine a Quaker. The use of the words "my dear" emphasizes the fact that a family relationship exists. It is seen that Edward Hutchinson, son of Anne Hutchinson, called Katherine Scott *aunt*. Finally, it is seen that Katherine Marbury married Richard Scott in the *same parish*²⁵ where Francis Marbury's widow, then the wife of the minister of the parish, was residing.

In view of these facts, it cannot be seriously maintained that Anne's father was the Rev. Edward Marbury of Old Warden Bedfordshire, or any other Marbury as distantly related to the Marburys of Lincolnshire. To my mind the evidence presented above is conclusive that Katherine was related to Anne either as a (1) half-sister, (2) step-sister, (3) sister-in-law, or (4) full sister.

Let us consider these in turn. If Katherine were a half-sister, she must necessarily be a daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury by his first wife who died about 1586 or a daughter of his widow, Bridget (Dryden) Marbury, by her second husband, Rev. Thomas Newman. In the first instance, Katherine would have been over one hundred years old at her death, in which event she could hardly pass as "about 70" in 1687. In the second instance, Katherine would have been under twelve at the time of her marriage, for Bridget (Dryden) Marbury had not married Rev. Thomas Newman by December 1620 and Katherine married Richard Scott in June 1632. I therefore conclude that Katherine Scott was not a half-sister of Anne Hutchinson.

If Katherine were a step-sister, she must have been a daughter of Rev. Thomas Newman. But Rev. Newman's own church records show that her name was not Newman but Marbury when she married in 1632.

The ground has now been cleared for the more important consideration: Was Katherine a sister-in-law of Anne? It is irrefutable that Anne was a daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury. It is also irrefutable that Katherine was named Marbury in 1632 when she married Richard Scott. If this was her maiden name, and if she was a sister of Anne Hutchinson, her father could be none other than Rev. Francis Marbury. But she may have been Katherine Marbury, widow. We can therefore boil down our third consideration into the more specific one: Was Katherine Marbury a widow in 1632 when she married Richard Scott? Such a consideration, it is to be remembered, was brought up by Mr. Bowen on the ground that Katherine Scott was called about 70 at death and hence born about 1617. If Katherine Scott was born in 1617, and if she married Richard Scott in 1632 as her

²⁵ *Marbury Ancestry*, 32.

second husband, she was a widow at fifteen years of age. (It might be mentioned on the side that while this is a possible phenomenon, it is a far more difficult hurdle to jump than the age approximation given in her death notice.)

This very serious objection has been offered to the assumption that Katherine was a widow in 1632 when she married Richard Scott. There are others. It apparently was customary at Berkhamstead for the recorder to indicate those women who were widows at the time of their marriage and the copyist placed a "w" after the names of many women who married at that church. No "w" follows the name "Katheryne Morbury."²⁶ A third objection to such a conclusion is the statement made by George Bishop: "Some of you knew her father and called him Mr. Marbery." This is a clear statement that her father's name was Marbury. Mr. Bowen feels that she could have been a daughter-in-law of Rev. Francis Marbury. Mr. Marbury had eight sons, but a study of the Marbury family shows that only Erasmus and Jeremuth could apply. Both of these were over 16 years her senior, Erasmus dying in 1627, when a girl born in 1617 was only 10 years of age. The assumption is most unlikely. Bishop would be referring to Katherine Scott's first husband's father. He would be saying in effect: "Katherine must be a virtuous woman because over twenty-nine years ago she married a man whose father you called Mister. . ." I cannot agree that this is a possible deduction. I cannot agree with any other interpretation than that in 1661 George Bishop believed that her father's name was Marbury. He may have been misinformed, but as early contemporaneous records harmonize so well, there is no legitimate reason to question his statement. To sum up, I conclude that Katherine was not a sister-in-law of Anne Hutchinson on the grounds that (1) George Bishop *during her lifetime* wrote that her father's name was Marbury, (2) assuming Mr. Bowen's hypothesis that she was born in 1617, she was a widow at the remarkably early age of 15; and (3) the church record of her marriage does not designate her as a widow.

The first three considerations having been proved impossible or highly improbable, let us now see if Anne and Katherine Scott were full sisters. To put it exactly: Was Katherine Scott a daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury (1555-1611) by his second wife Bridget Dryden (ca 1564-1645)? The baptismal records of Francis Marbury's children after 1605 have been burned, but it is known that his wife was having a son in 1608 and it is reasonable to suppose that she was having children until his death in 1610/11. Katherine could have been born two years after

²⁶ This is not put forward as conclusive evidence, as there is no indication that the recorder was regular in so designating widows but it serves as good negative evidence.

1608, viz. 1610. She would thus be the same age as her husband and 22 years of age in 1632.

The assumption that Katherine was a daughter of Rev. Francis and Bridget (Dryden) Marbury and born about 1610 harmonizes with the known facts in every detail with a single exception, the approximate age notice given in the Quaker records at her death. In view of this discussion, I cannot feel that the death record carries sufficient weight to offset the strong evidence cited above.

I have tried to show (a) that the death notice "about 70" is not a controlling factor in determining Katherine's exact date of birth; (b) that it is chronologically possible for Katherine to be a daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury and (c) that my conclusion as to her parentage is based upon the following evidence:

1. Katherine at birth was a Marbury.²⁷
2. Katherine in 1632 at the time of her marriage was a Marbury.
3. Katherine in 1639 was called sister of Anne Hutchinson by John Winthrop.
4. Katherine in 1658 called Anne Hutchinson "my dear Sister."
5. Katherine in 1658 was called "Aunte" by a son of Anne Hutchinson.

The foregoing evidence seems conclusive to the present writer, who wishes to thank Mr. Bowen for his careful criticism of the Scott-Marbury link. He, as well as anyone else, has a legitimate right to question any statement of genealogical fact made in print. Not only was his criticism made in good faith, but (without the offsetting evidence presented above) it was an entirely valid criticism. As such, it merited studied consideration, and it is hoped that the obstacle pointed out by him has been fairly met and overcome.

NOTES ON SOME IMMIGRANTS FROM OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON, ENGLAND

By MRS. MARY LOVERING HOLMAN, of Watertown, Mass.

SEARLE

There were a number of men by the name of Searle who came to New England, after 1650. No two of them settled in the same town, but records prove that some of them came from Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England. The following deposition showed that

²⁷ This is true, as her father is a Marbury.

one of these immigrants came from there and a page to page search of the Register gave the family connections.

"Philip Searle, late of Ottery St. Mary, in the County of Devon, in England, Clothier, aged about thirty-eight years, deposed that 'Robert Picks wife of Marbellhead who is Called and known by the name of Grace Picke and Liueth in Ottery St. Mary aboues^d hath in these few late yeares brought seu'al Leeters to this depon^t which came from her husband Robert Picke', " etc., 10 Nov. 1671.

Eneas Salter of Ottery St. Mary, mason, aged about forty-one years, deposed in the same case, 10 Nov. 1671. (*Essex Quarterly Court Files*, V:65.)

The Registers of Ottery St. Mary do not begin until 1601; there are a number of John Searles baptised there early enough to have been the father of that John, who was father of the emigrants, but no proof has been found as to which he might be.

1. JOHN SEARLE, born probably about 1605-1610, Ottery, Devon, England, died after 1642. He married in Ottery St. Mary, 21 Apr. 1631, MARGARET CHANNON, probably the one baptised there, 28 Apr. 1611, daughter of John Channon. She died in Ottery St. Mary, being buried there, 27 May 1642.

If this Margaret Channon were the daughter of John, the following is probably the record of her parent's marriage: John Chañon, son of Johan Channon, widow, and Marie "Welsh," daughter of Thomas "Welch," married, 20 Jan. 1609, Ottery St. Mary.

Children, baptised Ottery St. Mary, Devon:

2. i. JOHN¹, bapt. 22 Apr. 1632; m. 26 Nov. 1661, Boston, Mass., KATHARINE WARNER.
3. ii. PHILIP, bapt. 15 Aug. 1633; m. 28 Sept. 1652, Ottery St. Mary, HANNAH SALTER.
- iii. WILLIAM, bapt. 23 Jan. 1634; m. 12 Apr. 1659, Ottery St. Mary, pub. 12 Mar. 1658-59 (*Ottery St. Mary Register*, 1157), GRACE COLE, bapt. there, 22 Nov. 1636, daughter of Richard and Grace Cole. He settled in Ipswich, Mass.*
- iv. ROBERT, bapt. 13 Jan. 1636; m. 26 Aug. 1661, Ottery St. Mary, DEBORAH SALTER; he was admitted an inhabitant of Dorchester, Mass., with his wife, Deborah, 9 June 1662.
- v. ELIZABETH, bapt. 21 Nov. 1639, buried 4 Jan. 1639-40.
- vi. MARGARET, bapt. 25 May 1642, buried 5 June 1642.

2. JOHN¹ SEARLE (*John*), baptised in Ottery St. Mary, Devon, 22 Apr. 1632, died in Stonington, Conn., 14 Oct. 1711, aged "eighty-two" [should be seventy-nine] years. He married in Boston, Mass., possibly secondly, 26 Nov. 1661, widow KATHARINE WARNER, who died in Stonington, 17 July 1707, in her eighty-fourth year, perhaps the widow of Thomas Warner. This

* An account of the family of William and Grace (Cole) Searle appears in the "Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury and John Sargent Pillsbury," by Mary Lovering Holman, Rumford Press, 1938.

couple are buried beside each other in the Wequeticoek Yard in Stonington, their ages being given on their gravestones. It is a peculiarity of this Searle family that the men married later than was usual at this period and that the wives were often older than their husbands.

John and Katharine had three children born in Boston before removing to Stonington, John receiving land there in Stonington in 1668: "February 8th 1668 Twenty acres of land laid out to John Searle." Later, he had other grants of land given him. When his son, Ebenezer, married, at the age of thirty-one, John made him a deed of gift:

"I John Searle of Stonington . . . have and Doe upon Divers good Considerations Espetially my fatherly Efection moveing me . . . given unto my Loving Son Ebenezer Searle the halfe of my Estate . . . and if my Said Son Ebenezer . . . Doth Continew with me to be helpful to me, then I . . . Doe fully promise and ingage to my Said Son Ebenezer the rest of my whole Estate with my movables, after my and my wife's Decease," 14 Jan. 1697. "Cattern" also signs with him. (*Stonington Deeds*, 2:190.)

John and Ebenezer Searle, weavers, of Stonington, sell land there to William Denison, 7 Dec. 1709, and "Mr. John Searle" and Ebenezer Searle acknowledge the deed. (*ibid.*, 2:54.)

John Searle, having given all his property to his son, Ebenezer, made no will and no administration was taken on his estate.

Children, born in Boston, Mass.:

- i. ELIZABETH^s, b. 19 Oct. 1662, d. 8 June 1664.
- ii. JOHN, b. 19 Nov. 1664, prob. d. by 1697.
- iii. EBENEZER, b. 6 Mar. 1665, d. 18 Jan. 1739-40, Stonington; m. there, 14 Jan. 1697, his cousin, MARGARET SEARLE, bapt. 13 Aug. 1644, Ottery St. Mary, d. after 1740, daughter of Philip and Hannah (Salter) Searle. They had no children, but he was a good friend to his wife's nephews and nieces, and at his death left most of his property to them. He gave substantial legacies to the church and to a former apprentice, Daniel Hobart. His will, made 17 Jan. 1739-40, proved 15 Feb., following, gives to his loving wife, Margaret; to Hannah Clark of Roxbury; to Philip Searle, Margaret Howitt and Deborah Searle; to Mary Searle, £50 and a bed and bedding; to Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Rossiter; to Margaret Hobart and Hannah Hobart; £5 to "ye Society to Healp procure Eutenticials for ye Sacrement"; to Benjamin Searle; to Daniel Hobart; to "Bennoney Sarle the farme and Buildings where he Now Liveth and all yt Land I have not Disposed of in Stonington he taking care of my wife and his mother; wife and Benoni Searle named as executors. His inventory amounted to £2520-7-9, which, even if depreciated currency, was a large estate. (*Stonington District, No. 4726, Conn. State Probate Files.*) In this will, he mentions *no relationship* except in the case of his wife."

* Various authorities have given different relationships as being stated in the will. One calls Mary, Ebenezer's "sister in law." The following accounts untangle all the erroneous statements.

3. PHILIP¹ SEARLE (*John*), baptised in Ottery St. Mary, Devon, 15 Aug. 1633, died in Roxbury, Mass., 3 May 1710. He married, first, in Ottery St. Mary, 28 Sept. 1657, HANNAH SALTER, born probably in some parish near Ottery, who died in Roxbury, 16 Dec. 1691, daughter of James Salter. He married, secondly, ELIZABETH ———, who died in Roxbury, 5 Feb. 1708.

In the Registers of Ottery St. Mary, are listed a few banns. Among these appears that of "Phillipp Searle, Searge Weaver, & Hannah Salter, dau. James, Yeoman, 21 Aug." 1657, (*Page 1154.*) Philip Searle did not leave Ottery until after his son, James, was born in 1668. He probably arrived in the Colony about August or September 1671. On 11 Sept. 1671, "Francis Bale was called before the Selectmen and his fine demanded for Entertaining his Brother in law phillip Searle and his family in his house without license from the Select men whose answer was that he was speedily to remove to Rocksberry." (*Boston Record, Commissioners Reports, 4:177.*)

Francis Ball married, 27 Jan. 1662-63, in Dorchester, Abigail Salter, who died, 1 Dec. 1708, there, aged about seventy-seven years. She was evidently another daughter of James Salter and it is probable that Deborah (Salter) Searle was still another daughter. It is apparent that John, William and Robert Searle came to the Colony about 1660, the last bringing their wives and children with them. It also seems probable that Abigail Salter came over with Robert and Deborah (Salter) Searle and lived in their family until her marriage to Francis Ball. When Philip Searle came over, he stopped with Francis and Abigail (Salter) Ball, until he secured a home in Roxbury. For nearly two hundred years, after the settlement of New England, no one could move into a town without permission from the Selectmen and were "warned out of town," if they did so.

Philip Searle besides testifying in the Essex County Court, in 1671, as aged thirty-eight, also deposed in 1698, aged sixty-five, both ages making him born in 1633.

He left no will and no administration was taken on his estate. The baptisms of his children are so far apart that one wonders if he did not have others, but no baptisms or burials, other than the following, appear on the Registers of Ottery St. Mary.

Children, baptised in Ottery St. Mary:

4. i. JOHN², b. 22 July, bapt. 29 July 1658; m. MARY RUGGLES and MARY (GRIGGS) FIELDER.
5. ii. PHILIP, b. 1 Mar., bapt. 2 Mar. 1660-61; m. HANNAH ELLIS.
- iii. MARGARET, bapt. 13 Aug. 1664; m. her cousin, EBENEZER² SEARLE.
- iv. JAMES, bapt. 12 Aug. 1668, apparently the James who is buried in the Road Graveyard, Stonington, Conn. He d. 11 Apr. 1738 (*Stonington Vital Records*). His gravestone has been read and published by two people as, 11 Apr. 1730, probably the last figure is worn. His age is given as "66th" year. He was sixty-nine years old and possibly older.

4. JOHN² SEARLE (*Philip¹, John*), born in Ottery St. Mary, Devon, 22 July 1658, baptised there, 29 July 1658, died in Roxbury, Mass., between 19 Apr. 1746 and 26 July 1748. He married, first, in Roxbury, 6 June 1682, MARY RUGGLES, born there, 25 Mar. 1656, died there, 20 Sept. 1712, the daughter of John and Mary (Gibson) Ruggles. He married, there, secondly, 21 Oct. 1713, MARY (GRIGGS) FIELDER, born in 1657, died before April 1746, daughter of John and Mary (Patten) Griggs.

John Searle had five children recorded in Roxbury and then did not trouble to register the rest, so that the right order of birth is not provable. From the order in his will, Joseph should be older than Benjamin. This is probably correct, although a war service in 1760, gives Benjamin's age as fifty-five.

John Searle of Roxbury, weaver, left a will, dated 19 Apr. 1746 and proved 26 July 1748, in which he gave to his son, Philip Searle, his dwelling house, and all land in Roxbury, his cows, half his loom and tackling, a bed and its furniture, and a part of his clothes; to sons, Joseph and Benjamin Searle, all lands in Woodstock; to son, Joseph, the remainder of the wearing apparel; to son, Benjamin, half his loom and tackling; to daughter, Mary Searle, one third of the moveables and fifty shillings; to the heirs of daughter, Hannah Stone, to wit: her daughters, Hannah and Mary, fifty shillings; to daughter, Margaret Huit, one third of the moveables and fifty shillings; to daughter, Deborah Searle, one third of the moveables, the lower room at the west end of his dwelling until she marry or decease, then to return to son, Philip Searle, and one cow, which Philip was to keep for her; and named his son, Philip Searle, his executor. (*Suffolk Probate, 9049.*)

Children, probably all born in Roxbury, Mass.:

- i. JOHN³, bapt. 13 Apr. 1684, d. 1716, Stonington, Conn., being called "son of John of Roxbury," in his death record. (*Stonington Vital Records.*)
- ii. JAMES, twin, bapt. 7 Mar. 1685, d. 7 Mar., buried 10 Mar. 1684-85.
- iii. PHILIP, twin, bapt. 7 Mar. 1685, d. in 1773, Roxbury, unmarried.
His death was noted in the *Boston Gazette*, issue of 8 Mar. 1773: "Died at Roxbury, Mr. Philip Searles, aged 88—what's remarkable in this good old man, he never was ten miles from the Place he drew his first Breath." He inherited his father's house and its eight-acre lot and sold it in three sales; the house in 1769, in which, Deborah "my sister in token of her free consent and relinquishment of her right to a room in said house," also signs. (*Suffolk Deeds, 80: 45; 103: 13; 123: 134.*) As the last deed was not recorded until after Philip's death, it is probable that there was an unrecorded agreement that Philip and Deborah should have life use of the premises.
- iv. MARY, b. 20 Mar. 1686, living 1746, Stonington, Conn. It is probable that when her father married again she went to live in Stonington, either with her eldest brother, John, who died there three years later, or with her uncle, Ebenezer² Searle. She

- was undoubtedly a resident there when her illegitimate son, Benoni, was born. (*New London County Court Records*, 10:166, paragraph 1.) In Court, she "Did there declare that Samuel Calf a Transient Person was the father thereof." [Samuel Calf] Her fine was paid by "Mr. Ebenezer Searle of Stonington." Her son, *Benoni Searle*, was b. 2 Oct. 1717 and named a son, John-Ruggles Searle, after his great-grandfather.
- v. HANNAH,* b. 26 Nov. 1687, d. 4 Nov. 1724, Framingham, Mass.; m. 21 May 1716, Watertown, Mass., SAMUEL STONE, who d. 30 Aug. 1726,† Framingham. He m. (2), 25 Nov. 1725, there, Mary Haven, who m. (2), 24 Sept. 1734, Ephraim Ward of Newton, Mass. Children (Stone), born in Framingham, by Hannah, (1) *Hannah*, b. 29 Apr. 1717; (2) *Mary*, b. 23 Jan. 1718-19; (3) *Esther*, b. 3 Aug. 1721, d. y.; (4) *Matthias*, b. 21 Oct. 1723, d. y.; (5) *Nehemiah*, b. 21 Oct. 1724, d. y.; by Mary, (6) *Samuel*, b. 5 Oct. 1727, "son of Samuel, deceased and Mary."†
 - vi. REBECCA, b. prob. about 1690, d. 2 June 1709, Roxbury.
 - vii. MARGARET, b. prob. about 1693; m. 31 Oct. 1735, Roxbury, JOHN HEWITT. She was living in Roxbury in 1740, when she receipted for her legacy from Ebenezer Searle; she was living, probably there, when her father made his will in 1746; she was living, and so was John Hewitt, when they joined the church in Roxbury, in 1754. No further record has been found and they may have removed, possibly to Stonington, Conn., where the name is not uncommon. They possibly had no children.
 - viii. DEBORAH, b. prob. about 1696, living unmarried in Roxbury, in 1769.
 - ix. JOSEPH, b. prob. about 1698, perhaps in 1705, living in 1746 and probably the Joseph of Roxbury, aged 55, in 1760. (*Mass. Archives*, 94:124, 87; 98:281, 115, 118.) Ebenezer Searle made no bequest to Joseph Searle, but a Joseph was living long after Ebenezer's death.
 - x. BENJAMIN, b. in 1701, aged 58, in 1759, died about 1760; m. 29 Aug. 1738, Dorchester, Mass., MARGARET ANGIER. She may have been that Margaret, daughter of Joseph Angier, born there, 31 Mar. 1697, but if so, she was fifty-four when her last child was born; or possibly this Margaret, born 1697, died and Joseph Angier had another younger daughter of the same name. Benjamin Searle went to Stonington, Conn., soon after his marriage as his first child was born there. He probably returned to Roxbury, soon after 1744. Benjamin, of Roxbury, served in the French War, in 1760, reported died; having also served in 1749, 1755 and 1759; his 1759 service gives his age as 58. (*Ibid.*, 98:293; 92:166, 180; 93:105; 97:119.) Margaret was appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Benjamin Searle, late of Roxbury, weaver, deceased, and late in his Majesty's service, 6 Mar. 1761. She was also made the administratrix of the estate of "her late Son Philip Searle, late a Soldier," in his Majesty's service, with John Searle, Peruke-maker, on her bond, both of Roxbury, the same date. (*Suffolk Probate*, 12629; 12636.) Children (Searle), born in Stonington, (1) *John*, b. 16 Apr. 1739, bapt., aged 17, 8 Aug. 1756, Roxbury, First Church; (2) *Margaret*, b. 15 May 1740, bapt., aged 16, 8 Aug. 1756, Roxbury, First Church; (3) *Philip*, b. 30 Nov.

*The late J. Gardner Bartlett stated in his *Stone Genealogy*, that Samuel Stone m. Hannah, daughter of Philip² Searle, but the will of John² Searle proves this to be an error and shows that it was his daughter who was Stone's wife.

†There seems to be a discrepancy of a year in these two dates.

1742, d. 19 Nov. 1760, Albany, N. Y., in service; born in Roxbury, (4) *Deborah*, b. 14 Dec. 1744, bapt. 17 Oct. 1762, Roxbury, First Church; (5) *Ruth*, b. prob. about 1746, bapt. 17 Oct. 1762, Roxbury, First Church; (6) *Benjamin*, b. 27 June 1751.

5. PHILIP² SEARLE (*Philip¹, John*), born in Ottery St. Mary, Devon, 1 Mar. 1660, baptised there, 2 Mar. 1660, died in Roxbury, Mass., 17 Dec. 1722, aged sixty-two years. He married there, 29 May 1690, HANNAH ELLIS, born in 1659, died in Roxbury, 3 Jan. 1721-22, aged sixty-five years. She was probably that Hannah, or Annah, Ellis, born in Dedham, Mass., 15 Mar. 1659, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (French) Ellis.*

Philip Searle apparently lived all his life in Roxbury. He made no will and no administration was taken on his estate. He left no widow and only one surviving child, who apparently entered into what property he left, without legal action.

Children, probably all born in Roxbury, Mass.:

- i. HANNAH², b. in 1692, d. 7 Aug. 1694, Roxbury.
- ii. EBENEZER, b. 16 July 1694, d. 26 Jan. 1720, aged 25 years, unmarried.
- iii. HANNAH, b. 9 Apr. 1696; m. 1 Oct. 1723, Roxbury, WILLIAM CLARK. She was living there in 1739, and was left a bequest by Ebenezer Searle of Stonington, Conn. Child (Clark), born in Roxbury, *William*, b. 18 Oct. 1725.
- iv. KATHARINE, b. in 1700, d. 11 Dec. 1717, in her 18th year, Stonington (*Gravestone Record*); d. Dec. 1717, daughter of Philip Searle of Roxbury (*Stonington Vital Records*). She is buried beside John² Searle and his wife, Katharine, in the Wequetiquock Yard, in Stonington.

On old page two of the *Roxbury Land Records* is the following:

"Philip Searle sen. and Jonathan Torrey transfer their right of the halfe of the Nipmaug Land Granted to the General Court to the Town of Roxbury which did belong to the stayers, unto Roger Adams and his heirs forever he or they discharging all the charges equitably required by reason thereof." (*Boston Record Commissioners Reports*, 6:1.)

As the items of pages two and three of the Report are dated 1639, although this one transfer bore no date, it was assumed that it also was of that year. Therefore searchers have stated that there was a Philip Searle Sr., and a Philip Searle Jr., here in 1639. That this is not correct and that the above *undated* item was written in the book later at a handy vacant space is proven by several other records. Jonathan Torrey of Roxbury was not born until 1659 and not able to sell land until 1681. Roger Adams does not appear in the Roxbury Records until 1675,

* "Scott Genealogy," by Mary Lovering Holman, Rumford Press, 1919.

when he had his son Thomas' birth recorded. Further, the Nipmuck lands were not bought from the Natick Indians by the General Court until 27 May 1682. (*Mass. Bay Colony Records*, V.) In other records, Philip Searle is not designated as "Senior" until 1683. This sale could not have occurred before 1682 and it was probably several years later than that.

There was also a John Searle, who settled early in Springfield, Mass., marrying there, 19 Mar. 1639, Sarah Baldwin. He died, 11 Aug. 1641, and left a son, John, from whom many of the name descend.

[The second and concluding instalment will relate to the Salter and other families.]

THE THOMAS FAMILY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

(MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF LIEUTENANT ROBERT FEAKE)

By CLARENCE ALMON TORREY, Ph.B., of Dorchester, Mass.

It has long been known that the mother of Lieut. Robert Feake, who came in the Winthrop Fleet in 1630, was Judith Thomas, daughter of Robert Thomas, draper, of London, England. A search of English records made in the interest of the writer resulted in securing additional information about the Thomas family. It was learned that Robert Thomas, draper, was a man of very great wealth for the time in which he lived and that his first wife, Judith's mother, was Judith Fisher, daughter of William Fisher. The marriage date of James Feake and Judith Thomas is given, and the names of the members of the Thomas family closely related to Robert Thomas are mentioned.

The records here given include the following items:

1. The Thomas pedigree at the College of Heraldry, London.
2. Abstracts of London parish records.
3. Allegations for Marriage License of Robert Thomas and Margaret Thomas.
4. Abstracts of Thomas wills and administrations.
5. Abstract of the Inquisition Post Mortem of Robert Thomas.
6. Data from the Roll of the Drapers' Company of London.*

* From the records of the Drapers' Company it was learned that Robert Thomas secured his freedom Apr. 12, 1568, from which it appears that he was born about 1547.

The Thomas Pedigree at the College of Heraldry, London

The information supplied in pedigree chart form is here condensed as follows:

ROBERT THOMAS, citizen and Draper of London. Died 8 June 1610, buried 26 same month. Judith Fisher, daughter of William Fisher, 1st wife. Ellen Muffett, 2nd wife. Children by first wife:

WILLIAM THOMAS, married Martha, daughter of William Benett of London.

HUMPHREY THOMAS, second son, married Jane, daughter of ——— Cotton. Child: Robert Thomas.

JOHN THOMAS.

JUDITH, married to ffeake of London, goldsmith; had issue.

SARA, married to George Southcott, Kt. of Dartmouth, co. Devon. Child: Thomas Southcott.

Extracts from London Parish Records

1. The Registers of St. Nicholas Acons

Baptisms		Page
1575	Suzan Thomas the Daughter of John Thomas, Dec. 18.	7
1578	Margaret Thomas the Daughter of John Thomas, July 13.	8
1580	An Thomas the Daughter of John Thomas, Sep. 11.	8
1582	Bartholmew Thomas the sonne of John Thomas, Sep. 2.	9
1607	Thomas Southcott the soonne of George Southcott knight, Feb. 14, [1607/8].	15
1610	Sara Southcott daughter of George Southcott, Knight, Oct. 7.	15

Marriages

1574	John Thomas and Jocamine Broghe, Jan. 23, [1574/5].	62
1592	James ffeeke and Judith Thomas, Jan. 29, [1592/3].	63

Burials

1582	Margaret Thomas, daught ^r of John Thomas, Hosyer, Dec. 14.	92
1582	Suzan daught ^r of the sayd Jo. Thomas, Dec. 16.	92
1582	Agnes, his [i.e. John Thomas'] daught ^r , Jan. 3, [1582/3].	92
1588	Judithe, wiefe of Mr Thomas, Drap. Meh. 6, [1588/9].	94
1602	Edward Thomas, the sonne of Robert Thomas, Draper, Dec. 27.	98
1610	Mr Robert Thomas, wth Herrauld C &c. p. [pest], June 26.	100
1613	John Thomas, Draper, Sep. 12.	101
1615	Humfrey Thomas, draper, Feb. 12, [1615/16].	101
1639	William Thomas Essquire, in the Valt on the sough side, Aug. 28.	109

2. The Registers of St. Pancras, Soper Lane

Marriage

1589	Robert Thomas of St Nicholas Acon & Ellen Lynaker of this par. Jan. 26, [1589/90]. (Harleian Society Publications, vol. 45)	444
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Burial

1588 William Lynakers, Nov. 20. (Harleian Society Publications, vol. 44) 290

Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Bishop of London

1613 May 29, Robert Thomas, of St Botolph, Aldgate, London, Draper, & Margaret Thomas, of St Alban's, Wood Street, London, Spr, dau. of Simon Thomas, decd., at All Hallows Stayning, London.
(Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 26, page 21.)

Abstract of the Will of Robert Thomas, St. Katherine's.

Dated 16. July 1557. Proved 15th June 1566. P. C. C. Crymes 17.

ROBERT THOMAS of the precinct of St. Katherine's by the Tower of London, gunner.

To my son ROBERT THOMAS my house that one ROBERT ROWLE, mariner now lives in.

To my daughter KATHERINE THOMAS my house that Mrs. ELLETHE now lives in.

To my daughter ALICE THOMAS my house or tenements that I now live in, after the decease [of] my wife ELIZABETH.

The rest of all my goods etc. to my said wife ELIZABETH THOMAS.

ELIZABETH my wife sole executrix, and I will that she bring up our said children in goodness and virtue.

JOHN BASSETT my uncle, of the said precinct, gunner, overseer.

Witnesses:—JOHN BASSETT aforesaid, STEPHANE BULL of the said precinct, also gunner.

Probate 15th June 1566 to William Thomas, brother of the defunct.

Abstract of the Will of William Thomas of the Parish of St. Catherine's near the Tower. Dated 27 Oct. 1609. Proved 15 January 1609-10.

P. C. C. Wingfield 8.

WILLIAM THOMAS of the precinct of St. Catherine's nigh the Tower of London, servant to the King's Majesty . . .

To be buried in the green churchyard in St. Catherine's as near as may be to the place where my former wife and children were laid

My loving wife SARA THOMAS shall have and enjoy the house in which I now dwell in St. Catherine's also the three tenements which are now in the occupations of ALLEN MONTGOMERY THOMAS LEE and his tenant and the lease that I hold of the same premisses in the name of one house made from one Mr MABEE to me . . . Further I give to said Sara all my goods and chattels, etc.

Concerning the lease which I hold on divers tenements in Bush Alley in St. Catherine's made to one ARNOLD NEWMAR and passed to me by conveyance, I give and bequeath that lease to my loving cousin WILLIAM THOMAS of East Smithfield, co. Middlesex, compassmaker, and SUZAN his wife except one room now in occupation of the aforesaid THOMAS LEE. This room to remain to SARA my wife during the time, etc.

And for one obligation which I have to me made from my cousin ROBERT THOMAS of London, draper, and William Thomas his son for them to pay to my Executors or Assigns £300 within 6 months after my decease. This sum to be distributed as follows:—

To the four children of said WILLIAM THOMAS of East Smithfield £10 each.

To my cousin THOMAS HUDSON £10, and to his daughter £5.

To my cousin AGNES the wife of WILLIAM THISTLETON £20.

To her two sons £5 each.

To my cousin MARGARET the wife of WILLIAM UPNER £20.

To her two daughters £5 each on their marriage day or at 21 years of age.
To my cousin RICHARD HUDSON in Lincolnshire 5£, as well as the £10 which I lent him.

To ROBERT COLLINGWORTH in Lincolnshire £10, and to my cousin HONOR COLLINGWORTH and her sister ELIZABETH £5 each. And to the children of RICHARD HUDSON, ROBERT COLLINGWORTH, and ELIZABETH sister of HONOR, I give £30 to be divided equally among them, on their attaining the age of 21 or on their marriages.

To the two daughters of FRANCIS GIDFIELD, namely ELLEN and AGNES £20 each at the age of 21 or on their marriages.

To JOHN OVENDALL £5.

To the poor of the "french Church" in London £5.

40 shillings to the poor of St. Catherine's.

To MARY FULLER 20 shillings and to Mr RANDALL PARKER preacher in St. Catherine's 40 shillings.

Executors:—Wife SARA; my cousin JAMES FEKE of London, goldsmith: said WILLIAM THOMAS, cousin in East Smithfield: and EDMUND ANSELL my kinsman.

To JAMES FEKE and EDMUND ANSELL each a silver cup of 8 ounces.

Overseers:—Cousin ROBERT THOMAS, of London, draper; cousin JOHN THOMAS of St. Catherine's.

To JOHN THOMAS my furred gown.

Witnesses:—THOMAS ABBOT, sci: JOHN GREENE: THOMAS LEE.

Probate granted to Executors.

Abstract of the Will of Robert Thomas, St. Nicholas Acons.

Dated 14. Feb. 1609-10. Proved 12. Oct. 1610. P. C. C. 88 Wingfield.

ROBERT THOMAS, citizen and draper of London, of the parish of St. Nicholas Acon, London.

My body to the earth.

I stand bound to one WILLIAM MUFFETT, late of Chippinge Barnett, Co. Hertford, gent. deceased and to his Exors and Administrators to leave to my present wife ELLEN THOMAS the sum of £2000 at the time of my death. To ELLEN THOMAS . . . and all such plate as she brought with her now being in my house, so the property is not altered. To her my house in which I live. She shall care for my children.

I have given to my eldest son WILLIAM THOMAS £500 to set up his trade and £300, which I bestowed on copyhold lands for him, which I bought of my uncle WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Katherine's. And also in consideration of a marriage with Mrs. BENETTE's daughter have assured him and his heirs males my lands called Spenbye in Lincoln, being to the value of £3000. Yet nevertheless I bequeath to Sir GEORGE SOUTHCOTT, Knight and HUMFREY THOMAS my exors. £800 to allow him a yearly portion of £60 only for his maintenance. An Indenture tripartite made between his father-in-law Mr. BENET, himself and myself touching the settling of my land Spendye [*sic*].

Upon my son HUMFREY's marriage I assured and made over to him the house he now lives in and £500 stock, which house and stock cost me £1000 and did also enter into bond with one Mr. SILLYARD to leave my son £1000 more.

Also to his (HUMFREY's) son ROBERT £100. And also further to him all my lands in Essex called Dagman with 12 acres of Marsh by the Thames side, which one JOHN HARDWOOD now holds. To my son JOHN THOMAS £1500 provided he makes a general release of all actions and demands, the said legacies excepted. My shop in Candleweekestreete and all the rest of those houses that are upon the same lease to son JOHN.

Lands in Hartfordshire with my copyhold there called Beech Hide to my son HUMFREY THOMAS and to his heirs.

To my brother SYMON THOMAS, his two daughters £70 apiece to be paid to them the day of their marriages.

To my daughter JUDITH FEAKE £1000 in full satisfaction of her marriage money and child's part. To her four children JAMES, ROBERT, ALICE and JUDITH £100 apiece.

JAMES FEAKE, my son-in-law 'hathe given out threatening wordes that he would go to law with me for his portion.' If the said JAMES refuses to release my exors. from all Actions and demands, within a quarter of a year after my decease, then this my said legacy to his wife with the legacies to his children are cancelled, and I leave him to be relieved by the law.

To my daughter the Lady SARA SOUTHCOTT and to her husband £1000. To her son THOMAS SOUTHCOTT £100 to be bestowed in land to the use of him and his mother. To SARA THOMAS, my brother WILLIAM's daughter £10 at the day of her marriage.

To my maid servant MARY HANDLYE £10.

To the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital in London £10.

To the Company of Drapers whereof I am free £20 for a dinner to the Livery of the same Company, who go to my funeral.

Executors:—Sir GEORGE SOUTHCOTT, Knight, HUMFREY THOMAS.

Overseers:—My brother WILLIAM THOMAS, and I give to him a black gown, and to his wife a black gown, my son-in-law JAMES FEAKE, and CLEMENT BUCKE, and to each of them and their wives black gowns.

Witnesses:—HUMFREY CLARKE, HUGH FARYE.

Memorandum. Alterations were made 6. June 1610 in the presence of HUMFREY WERE, CLEMENT BUCKE, JOHN CURWEN, and THOMAS ASTLEY.

Probate:—12th Oct. 1610 to GEORGE SOUTHCOTT, Knight and HUMFREY THOMAS, Executors.

Abstract of the Will of John Thomas, of St. Nicholas, London.

Dated 8th Sept. 1613. Proved 15th Sept. 1613. P. C. C. 79 Capell.

JOHN THOMAS, citizen and draper of London.

To be buried in the parish church of St. Nicholas, near Lumberdstreate in London as near the place where my late father and mother are buried as possible.

At my funeral there is to be a sermon preached by Mr. DAYE, sometimes preacher in St. Magnus Church near Newefishstreet, London, to whom I give 40 s.

There is owing to me the sum of £500 by Sir GEORGE SOUTHCOTE, knight, of the legacy of my late father ROBERT THOMAS, deceased.

From the £500:—

to Sir GEORGE £5, to his wife DAME SARA SOUTHCOTT £5, to their son ROBERT SOUTHCOTT £50, to my sister Mrs. FEAKE, wife of JAMES FEAKE and his children £150 equally amongst them, to my brother WILLIAM THOMAS £30, to my cousin ROBERT THOMAS, son of my brother HUMFREY THOMAS £50, to SARA HILL, wife of RICHARD HILL, draper, £100.

To my brother HUMFREY THOMAS £5. To my uncle WILLIAM THOMAS and his wife 40 s. apiece for rings.

To THOMAS AGAR Clothworker £5. To THOMAS ASTLEY 40 s. To JOHN MAXWELL 40 s. To RICHARD WESTRAWE 40 s.

To my loving brother-in-law JAMES FEAKE, GOLDSMITH [?—].

To my friend WILLIAM SALES, merchant tailor a ring with a ruby.

Executor:—JAMES FEAKE.

Overseers—My brother HUMFREY THOMAS, my uncle WILLIAM THOMAS.

Witnesses:—EDWARD CHARNOCK, writer, [?] WATSON and THOMAS WANNERTON, servant to the writer.

Probate:—15th Sept. 1613, to JAMES FEAKE, Exor.

*Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
1559-1571*

	Page
1560 3 Dec. John Thomas, citizen and draper of London, to sister Eliz. Wace, <i>als.</i> T.	14
1562 19 Sep. Anne Thomas, <i>als.</i> Plommer, Oxford (Oxon.), wid., to son James T., <i>als.</i> P.	31
1562 ult. Oct. Amy Thomas, <i>als.</i> Plommer, Oxford (Oxon.), wid., to daur. Elizabeth Wace, <i>als.</i> Thomas, <i>als.</i> Plommer.	32
1565 23 Nov. Robert Thomas, city of London, "goonu" ?gunner, to relict Elizabeth T.	64

Abstract of the Inquisition Post Mortem of Robert Thomas, Gent.

Writ. 14 Aug. 10 Jas. 1 (1612).
 Inquisition, Brentwood, Essex, 28 June. 11 Jas. 1 (1613).
 Dagenham. A messuage called "Pettitts," near Edristreet; tenure unknown; worth 40/- p.a. 10a. land in le West marshe, called "Oxlease als. Oxenlease"; held of the King in chief by knight service, by what part of a knight's fee is unknown; worth 40/- p.a. By his will, dated 14 Feb. 7 Jas. 1 (1609/10), [extract given], he left £1000 to his son Humfrey; £100, and his lands called "Dagman," with 12 a. marsh by the Thames, to his grandson Robarte, son of Humfrey. He died in the parish of St. Nicholas Acon, London, 26 May 8 Jas. 1 (1610). Heir his son William Thomas, aged 36 and upwards at the taking of the inquisition.
 Chancery Inq. p.m. Series 2, Vol. 545, no. 87.
 Court of Wards Inq. p.m. Vol. 89, no. 333.

Drapers' Apprentices Before 1610 of the Name of Thomas.

Thomas, William, 1488 A. to George Bulstrode.
 Sampson, 1510 A. to Richard Forth, made free 1514.
 David, 1532 made free by Sir William Balye.
 William, 1533 free by William Wyfold.
 William, 1546 A. to Walt Williams, free 1553 Oct. 11.
 1571 frees his apprentice Lodowick Croft.
 1573 frees his apprentice William Thomas.
 John, 1547 A. to Richard Champion, free 1554.
 second master George Palmer.
 1560 Dec. 3. Admon P. C. C. to sister Elizabeth Wase
als. Thomas.
 John, 1551, A. to Robert Taylor.
 John, 1553, A. to Thomas Calton, free 1561.
 Henry, 1559, A. to Richard Bynd, free 1567, March 23
 other masters Richard Lamb, Richard Carter.
 Robert, 1559 A. to William Carow, free 1568 April 12
 1583 frees his apprentice Jervise Eyre
 1593, 1599, 1601, warden; 1606 master
 1590 frees his apprentice Edward Handen
 1610 P. C. C. 88 Wingfield, many relations.
 1598 loan to Queen £20.
 1610 June 26 bur. with Heralds St. Nicholas Acons

Abbreviation.

A after a date indicates that that is the year when the apprentice was bound.

From the English records in this paper we have learned that Robert Thomas, wealthy draper of London, had brothers William and Simon Thomas, and uncles William Thomas and Robert

Thomas of St. Katherine by the Tower, London. Although we have the names of two uncles of Robert Thomas, draper, we lack the names of his parents.

His niece, Margaret Thomas, daughter of his brother Simon Thomas, married in 1613, by licence, Robert Thomas of St. Botolph, Aldgate. The groom and bride were probably relatives but the relationship has not been learned. The John Thomas mentioned in the register of St. Nicholas Acons was probably a relative of Robert Thomas, draper.

The baptisms of Robert's children have not been found in any of the printed records of London churches. The records of some of the churches, including those of St. Botolph, Aldgate, have not been published.

The will of his uncle William Thomas mentions a cousin [nephew] William Thomas of East Smithfield, co. Middlesex, and relatives in Lincolnshire. Perhaps Robert's father and uncles were born in Lincolnshire.

If the earlier history of this branch of the Thomas family is secured, the information will be offered to THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST for publication.

GEORGE NORTON OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

By HERBERT F. SEVERSMITH, M.A., of Washington, D. C.

[Continued from Vol. 15, p. 207]

III. *The Norton Family of Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire.*

Probably no American pedigree is of more antique vintage than the chart which the Reverend John Norton is supposed to have brought with him, and which delineated his connection with the Sharpenhoe family. It is a work of art of the notorious John Philipot, Somerset Herald, no doubt accepted by the family in good faith; but in some parts it clearly rivals the extraordinary mendacities of the late lamented Baron Munchausen. Our experience with this family has been confined to checking it for possible connections to George Norton of Salem, Massachusetts, and while the following analysis is by no means exhaustive, it has taken but little investigation to drastically correct the pedigree.

It starts off blithely with "Le Signr (Seigneur or Sieur) de Norville" who came into England with William the Conqueror, was his Constable, and married into the house of Valois. This patronymic (not then such, but allegedly destined to develop into one) is supposed to represent *nord-ville* (*ville du nord*, i. e. north

town) and by transliteration developed into Norton. It seems, however, that the appellation de Norvile survived for seven generations, in spite of English surroundings, no doubt because of the influence of the Norman families into which it would seem to have married.

The six Seigneurs de Norvile after the Conqueror's Constable married respectively heiresses of the houses of Barr, Dalbemonte, Neville of Raby, Dampre de Court, Hadscoke and Basingbourne; and the chart is emblazoned with their heraldry. We do not find the families of Dalbemonte, Dampre de Court or Hadscoke. An examination of the Neville family shows intermarriages with the Conyers-Norton family of Yorkshire, but nothing that satisfies the requirements of Philipot's pedigree.

In *The Herald and Genealogist*, edited by John Gough Nichols, F. S. A., vol. III (1866), at p. 276, we find a review of a reprint of the article which appeared in 1859 in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 13, p. 225. This review by the editor, who was a noted antiquarian and genealogist, foreshadows our experience:

An old pedigree of the Nortons of Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire, having been preserved in America, in the possession of a junior branch of the family, is here edited by Mr. W. H. Whitmore, the indefatigable genealogist of New England. It is one of the performances of John Philipot, Somerset, anno 1632: but it is evidently tainted with the romantic ingredients to which even the official heralds condescended at that period. To an experienced eye the title alone is sufficient (he quotes the notes leading off to the pedigree discussed below)

The imaginary alliances — as we may make free without hesitation to term them, are, — into the house of Valois, the house of Barr, that of Dalbemonte, a daughter of Nevil of Raby, Joricia, daughter of Sigr. Dampre de Court, the daughter of Sir John Hadscoke, and even we should say the daughter and coheiress of Monsignr. Basingbourne, and the daughter of the Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

To the last two, however, it is true that some other testimony occurs. In the MS. Harl. 1546, p. 102b, is a pedigree which states that a certain Sir John Norton of Battle, in Sussex, (the son of John Norton of the same place), married a daughter of the Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and was father of Thomas Norton, whose daughter Catharine was married to Thomas Windowt, alderman of London. But in the pedigree before us the father of Catharine is described as Thomas *Norland*, alderman of London, who became the second husband of Agnes, widow of Sir John Winger, alderman, that Agnes being daughter of William Walker by Joane Norton, daughter of "Sir John Norton alias Norvile, who married the daughter of the Lord Grey de Ruthyn." We suspect that about this there was some intentional mystification. . . .

But we are not yet done. These seven generations of de Norviles are held to have been antecedent to this Sir John Norton of Battle in Sussex. The succession comes through his son John, who had John; the latter by a second wife Jane Cowper had

(among others) a son Thomas Norton. The son of this Thomas was also a Thomas, the one before-mentioned as having married the daughter of Archbishop Cranmer, and who was lord of the Manor of Sharpenhoe. With this Thomas, information concerning the connections becomes more detailed. We know that the second Thomas Norton, lord of the Manor of Sharpenhoe, was born in 1532. From this it will be seen that the eleven generations which are listed as having preceded him did so through a span of approximately five hundred years, for the Conqueror's Constable, if he were pounding his beat in 1066, was born about 1032. It takes little mathematics to show that the average span of these generations is 45.5 years apiece. This, in a presumed senior line of descent, is thoroughly improbable.

The Nortons of Sharpenhoe bore for arms: Gules a fret argent, over all a bend vaire or and of the field; and as Nichols states in his review, it is true that the same coat is attributed to the Seigneur de Norville in Glover's Ordinary. Nevertheless Nichols could not find where the de Norvilles were located, and his suspicions that the armorial bearing was entirely imaginary were not removed by the absence of this coat from the ancient rolls of arms edited for the Society of Antiquaries by Messrs. Perceval and Walford, as well as those edited by Sir Harris Nicholas. We have found the arms respited for lack of proof in pedigrees made in the Visitations of 1634.

It is probably safe to start this pedigree with JOHN NORTON, called of Sharpenhoe, who was born, we estimate, about 1440. The name of his wife is not given; but he was evidently of yeoman stock, and a tenant of the Manor of Sharpenhoe. His children are listed as John, Jane, Isabel and Alice. No alliances are given for the daughters.

The second JOHN NORTON was born say about 1470. He married twice, first to a ——— Danie, so-called, by whom he had a son William, who died young. His second wife was Joan Cowper, daughter of a John Cowper; and by her he had children who are of record in legal instruments. These were:

- + 1. Thomas, married 1, Elizabeth Merry; 2, Elizabeth (Marshall) Radcliffe; 3, Elizabeth (——) Osborne, widow.
- + 2. Richard, married Margery Wingate.
- 3. Robert, a resident at Sharpenhoe, made his will December 28, 1558. An abstract is printed in *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, vol. III, p. 212. He calls himself yeoman, and requests to be buried in the churchyard of the parish church of Streatley. His brother, Thomas Norton; latter's son Thomas and daughter Alice. The nephew Thomas is to receive one half of an acre of land holden of the manor of Sharpenhoe. Brother Edward, sister Alice; niece Jane, daughter of his brother Richard. His five god-children, viz., Barnabas, son of his brother Thomas; Isaac, son of his brother John; Thomas, son of his brother Richard, etc.; to each a bullock.

Mentions Mark Norton, son of his brother Mark. Appoints brothers Richard and William executors; the will was probated at Woburn, October 23, 1559. Apparently no issue, although an ambiguous passage in the abstract could lead to an inference that he had a son Thomas. The disposition of the property, however, precludes such a conclusion.

4. Alice, married 1, ——— Goodrich; 2, Thomas Decon.
5. Edward, who is mentioned in the will of his brother Robert, and in that of his sister-in-law Margery (Wingate) Norton. Possibly incompetent.
- + 6. John, married 1, ——— Preston; 2, Agnes Spicer.
7. Mark, known from the will of his brother Robert; married and had at least
 - i. Mark, born before December 15, 1558.
8. William, executor of the will of his brother Robert. Descendants not traced; he is probably ancestor of a number of families recorded in various Bedfordshire parish registers.

1. THOMAS NORTON, son of John Norton and Joan Cowper, was born probably at Sharpenhoe about 1500, died at the Manor house there after a protracted illness and very aged, March 10, 1582/3. He was in 1532 a resident of London, and is reported to have become wealthy. He was first lord of the Manor of Sharpenhoe of his name, according to Robert Edmond Chester Waters, Esq., B.A., who discusses these connections in his *Genealogical Memoirs of the Extinct Family of Chester of Chicheley*, vol. 2, pages 387 and those following. Therein it is stated that upon the death of Thomas in 1582/3 his son Thomas succeeded to the Manor, although Waters gives no Inquisition post mortem for the first Thomas. That the first Thomas was the one who bought the Manor is indicated by *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, vol. I, page 320, where there is recited Letters Patent under the Great Seal from the King to Thomas Norton of the advowson and Rectory of Streatley. The patent is dated 24 September 36 Henry VIII (1545), calls him a grocer, and grants him a messuage and tenement called Sonne situate and lying in the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth in Lombard Street, within the city of London; and also the advowson and Rectory mentioned. As the second Thomas Norton was no grocer, this is clearly the first Thomas.

In the *Victoria County History of Bedfordshire*, vol. II, p. 382, the inference is clearly that the second Thomas Norton was the purchaser of the Manor, which it states was bought in 1578. It states that Thomas Norton died in 1584 seized of the Manor, which is true; but it does not mention the old gentleman who seems to have bought the place when he was probably in his late seventies. We quote this record further in discussing the succession of the manor, *q. v.*

Thomas Norton senior married three times, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Merry of Northall, by whom he had three

children, including Thomas junior. His second and third wives, although their order is disputed, were Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Robert Marshall of Hitcham, Hertfordshire, widow of Ralph Radcliffe; and Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Peter Osborne, by both of whom he had issue.

His third and last wife had been brought up in her youth in the house of Sir Thomas More, and her education had been such that she had "fancies which haunted her latter days, and drove her to distraction." She drowned herself in the Thames shortly before her husband's death. According to Durrant Cooper in *Archaeologia*, vol. 36, part 1, this third wife was niece of Sir Nicholas Hare, and widow of Peter Osborne, gentleman, one-time Remembrancer of the Exchequer; yet Waters in his *Genealogical Memoirs* would have us believe that she was Elizabeth Marshall, widow of a schoolmaster, Ralph Radcliffe of Hitchin, and who had died in 1559. Recorded pedigrees and the evidences offered by Cooper seem to show that the widow Osborne was the unfortunate third wife, and Elizabeth (Marshall) Radcliffe the second.

The children of Thomas Norton and Elizabeth Merry were:

- 9. Margaret, married ——— Symonds.
- +10. Thomas, married 1, Margaret Cranmer; 2, Alice Cranmer.
- 11. Joan, married 1, ——— Spicer; 2, ——— Barrett.

Child, by Elizabeth (Marshall) Radcliffe:

- +12. Luke, married Lettice Graveley.

Children, by Elizabeth (———) Osborne:

- 13. Daniel.
- 14. Barnabas.
- 15. Isaac.

2. RICHARD NORTON, son of John Norton and Jane Cowper, was born about 1505, probably at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire. In *The Visitation of London, A. D. 1633, 1634, 1635*, as edited by Joseph Jackson Howard and published by The Harleian Society (vol. 17, p. 128) this Richard is given as the ancestor of Richard Norton of London who married Ellen Rowley (*cf.*). The arms are stated to have been respite.

The will of Richard Norton of Sharpenhoe, Bedford, yeoman, was dated July 24, 1565 and probated January 16, 1566 (*Stonarde*, L. 2); an abstract may be found in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, vol. 17, p. 97. According to this he gives lands in Streatley (the parish in which Sharpenhoe was located) to son Richard, then to William, then to Daniel, then to Thomas (by reversion), and so to his right heirs; mentions his brother Edward Wingat(e); five pounds due by the wills of his mother

and brother Robert. His daughter Johane, daughter Hill, cousin [nephew] John Norton, brother Thomas Norton; to every one of his daughter Wynche's children; his sons William Wynche and Edward Hill.

He married Margery Wyngate,* daughter of Robert Wyngate of Sharpenhoe, Beds, by his first wife Joane Porter. The will of Margery (Wyngate) Norton, dated June 26, 1571, was probated November 25, 1572. An abstract is given in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections* as mentioned above, and Nichols also gives a more complete abstract in his review in vol. III of the *Herald and Genealogist*. She left to her son Daniel forty pounds; two silver spoons and other things, when he became 24. To her daughter Hill, thirty pounds; if she died before her, the same to be equally divided among her children. To Marie Hill, her goddaughter [and probably granddaughter] ten pounds; if she die, the same to her brother Richard at 24. To her daughter Hill and her daughter Wynche various articles of dress. To Margaret Wingate a petticoat. To Susan Winshe 6 13s 4d on her marriage; if she died, the same to her sister, Jane Winshe. To her daughter Winshe a silver salt. To Thomas Winshe her godson [and probably grandson] 50s now in the hands of his father William Winshe. To Thomas Wingate 3s 4d he owed her, and 6s 8d to her cousin [probably nephew] George Wingate; and 48s 6d that he owed her. To every one of her daughter Winshe's children at home, one sheep. To her brother Edward Norton, one sheep. To her brother Wingate 10s. To her sister Shorte 10s. To Mr. Watts, vicar of Streatley, 3s 4d to make a sermon at her burial. Residue to her son William Norton. Witness: Thomas Norton. Executors, her son William Norton and son-in-law William Winshe. Overseers, her brother Edward Wingate and son-in-law Edward Hill. (*Daper*, L. 40)

The children of Richard Norton and Margery Wingate were:

16. Richard, born about 1545, probably without issue.
- +17. William, married 1, Margaret Hawes; 2, Dionys or Dionysia Cholmondeley.
18. Daniel, not 24 in 1566.
19. Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Pratt, and who had at least
 - i. Thomas.
20. A daughter, who married Edward Hill and had issue.
21. A daughter who married William Wynch or Winshe and had issue.
22. Johane (unless one of the preceding).

6. JOHN NORTON, son of John Norton and Jane Cowper, was born about 1510, probably at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire; and had died before January 15, 1583. According to the pedigrees

* Miscalled Winger in pedigrees.

he married 1, ——— Preston, by whom he had one child; 2. Agnes Spicer, who survived him. Her will, as of Agnes Norton of Streatley, widow, was dated January 15, 1583. She was to be buried in the church yard at Streatley; to son William, five pounds, etc.; to son John, six pounds; to son Thomas, five pounds; to daughter Agnes, five pounds; to daughter Jane, five pounds, and to youngest daughter Margaret, five pounds, etc. To her husband's son Isaack, a fitch of bacon and to each of his children 5s apiece. Makes son William executor and neighbor William Moreton supervisor. Proved, 10 February, 1583.

Child, by first wife:

23. Isaac, who married and had two children in 1583.

Children, by second wife:

24. William, executor of his mother's will.
25. John.
26. Thomas.
27. Agnes.
28. Jane.
29. Margaret.

10. THOMAS NORTON, son of Thomas Norton and Elizabeth Merry, his first wife, was born in London, England, in 1532. Waters calls him the eldest son of a wealthy citizen of the same name, who purchased from the Crown the Manor of Sharpenhoe. The following record is abridged from the same account (*cf. Genealogical Memoirs*) supplemented by other sources as noted.

He was not educated at either Cambridge or Oxford, but when a youth became amanuensis to the Protector Somerset. He seems to have been precocious, for it is stated that he published an admirable translation of a communication which Peter Martyr wrote to the Duke of Somerset on his enlargement from the Tower. In 1555 he was admitted to the Inner Temple as a student for the Bar; his favorite studies were theology and poetry.

In 1561 he completed as co-author the tragedy on which his fame as poet chiefly rests: *Gorboduc*, the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language. This was written by Norton in collaboration with Sackville for the Christmas revels at the Inner Temple.

In 1562 he was retained as standing counsel for the Stationers' Company, and on February 6, 1570/1 he was appointed Remembrancer of the City of London. In 1571 he was elected a member of Parliament for London, wherein he served for a number of sessions. He was created M.A. by the University of Cambridge on June 10, 1570. This last honor followed upon his translation of Nowell's Latin Catechism (in quarto), the last work of importance which he found time to write.

The record of his subsequent career is not happy. Influenced by his second wife Alice, he became notorious for his persecution of the Catholics. In his zeal to pursue certain phases of Elizabethan policy he travelled to Rome in 1579, and his diary, which contains an account of this journey, is still extant. Upon his return to London, March 18, 1579/80, he was appointed licenser of the press by the Bishop of London, who styled him 'Counsellor and Solicitor of the City of London.' This appointment armed him with new authorities against books of proscribed religious tendencies, and he became known as *archicarnifex* or rackmaster of London by his enemies. In 1581 he was authorized by the Privy Council to put several prisoners to the rack for politico-theological heresies, and the character of his inquisition is shown in his treatment of Alexander Briant, a seminary priest, whom he told before he was racked that "if he wolde not for his dutie to God and the Quene tell truth, he should be made a foote longer than God made him."

He was placed in prison late in 1581 for some rash statements, and through the intercession of Sir Christopher Hutton he was liberated before April 10, 1582, on which date he wrote Sir Christopher a grateful letter, thanking him. In the latter he bitterly complained that his 'disgrace' had given triumph to the enemies of God; and he deplored the lamentable estate of his poor wife "whereof I am not yet in full hope of recovery, and her loss were my utter worldly destruction."

The wife mentioned was his second, Alice Cranmer. She is reported to have been a woman of a tempestuous temper, and later relapsed into intermittent insanity, finally to become a confirmed lunatic.

He succeeded his father as lord of the Manor of Sharpenhoe in March of 1582/3 and in May of the same year (1583) he settled the Manor house on his wife together with an annuity. He was again imprisoned in the Tower on some now unknown cause for high treason, but again effected his release shortly before March, 1583/4. The term, however, had broken his health, and he died in residence at Sharpenhoe, March 10, 1583/4, exactly one year after his father. In the subsequent proceedings relative to the estate his widow is stated to have resided with her eldest daughter Anne, wife of George Coppin; she lived a considerable number of years afterwards, for she is of record on February 11, 1601/2.

Thomas Norton made a nuncupative will on his deathbed, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury April 15, 1584 (*Butt.*, L. 35), by Thomas Cranmer, his wife's brother, then Registrar of Canterbury. The usual inquest after his death was held at Luton June 27, 1584, when it was found that his widow was living at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and that his

eldest son and heir was Henry Norton, then aged thirteen years, eight months and twenty days.

Thomas Norton married first, Margaret Cranmer, daughter of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, by whom he had no issue. He married second, her cousin, Alice Cranmer, daughter of Edmund and Alice (Sands) Cranmer, who is stated to have been the mother of his children. The lists given in the pedigrees have been found to omit at least two of his sons, one of whom, Christopher, is known from his will, and the other, Walter, from documents relating to the succession of the Manor.

The succession of the Manor is referred to in the *Victoria County History of Bedford*, vol. 2, p. 382 under the section devoted to Sharpenhoe in Flitt Hundred:

Edward Mordaunt sold (the Manor of Sharpenhoe in 1578) to Thomas Norton (*Feet of Fines, Beds.*, Hilary term, 21 Eliz., *Recov. R.* Hilary 21 Eliz., *Common Pleas D.* enrolled Hilary 21 Eliz.). The latter died in 1584 [*sic*] seized of the manor, leaving a son Henry Norton, then aged 13 (*Chancery Inquisitions post mortem*: ser. 2, cciii, no. 38) who in 1604 settled the manor on his brother Robert Norton and his heirs male, with reversion to William and Walter Norton and their heirs male (*Feet of Fines, Beds.*, 2 James I—Hil. 4 James I), and they, in 1610, sold Sharpenhoe manor to their uncle Luke Norton, who held it at his death in 1630 (*ibid.*, Trin. 8 James I; Mich. 8 James I; *Harleian Society Publications*, xix). Graveley Norton succeeded his father Luke, and in 1646 (*Chan. Inq. p. m.*, ser. 2, cccclxv, no. 38) sold the Sharpenhoe estates for £3,050 to William Wheeler of Silsoe. In 1626 a settlement was made of the manor on the occasion of the marriage of Graveley Norton, son and heir of Luke Norton, with Helen Angell (*Feet of Fines, Beds.*, 2 Charles I). Lettice, sister of Graveley, and wife of Richard Norton, was receiving an annual rent of £40 out of the manor in 1647 (*ibid.*, Trin. 23 Charles I), in which year she renounced her claim to William Wheeler, who had bought the manor.

The children of Thomas Norton and Alice Cranmer were:

- +30. Henry, married 1, Elizabeth ———; 2, Sarah Lawson.
- +31. Robert, married Anne Hare or Hoare.
- 32. William, executor of the will of his brother Christopher in 1603, married Ruth Harding. Issue not traced.
- 33. Thomas, who died at Cambridge before his father.
- 34. Christopher, of London, who made his will April 18, 1603. He mentions his sister Coppin, sister Margaret, sister Rainsford; cousin William Cranmer; brothers Robert and Captain Walter Norton, the last executor. Captain Walter Norton refused the trust, and commission was issued February 28, 1603 to William Norton, brother of the deceased. No issue.
- +35. Walter Norton, married 1, Jane (Reeve) Reynolds; 2, Eleanor ———.
- 36. Anne, married Sir George Coppin of Norwich.
- 37. Margaret.
- 38. Elizabeth, married 1, Miles Rainsford; 2, Simon Bassell.

12. LUKE NORTON, son of Thomas Norton and Elizabeth (Marshall) Radcliffe, born probably about 1550-5, perhaps slightly later, was a resident of Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire. He

held the Manor of Sharpenhoe by reversion from 1610, and his connections are of frequent reference in *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, vols. I, II and III. He recites his pedigree in the *Visitation of Bedfordshire, A. D. 1566, 1582 and 1634* as edited by Frederic Augustus Blaydes, and published by the Harleian Society in vol. 19 of their publications at page 128; it augments the account given in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* as herein quoted. Luke Norton was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1583. It does not appear why the estate of Sharpenhoe finally descended to his family, unless it may be hazarded that the other members of the family could not sustain the Manor, or disliked its associations.

He married Lettice Graveley, daughter of George Graveley of Hitchin, Hertfordshire; their children were

39. Graveley, born before 1600, a resident of Sharpenhoe, and of the Inner Temple, London; married Ellen, daughter of William Angell, sergeant of the Acatery to King James. Issue.
40. Benjamin of London, a linen draper, who married about 1629 to Bridget, daughter of William Angell, by whom he had
 - i. Lettice, born in 1631.
 - ii. Mary.
 - iii. Constance.
41. Thomas Norton, a silkman in Lombard St. in London.
42. Anne, married Eustace Needham of Little Wymondley, Herts.
43. Lettice, who married 1, Robert Cheney of Bramhangar in Luton parish, Beds., and 2, Richard Norton of London, son of William Norton and his second wife Dionys Cholmondeley; as his second wife.
44. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Stephen Pierce of Hitchin, Herts.
45. Martha, married Thomas Coppin of Marketcross, Herts.
46. Susan, married John Berners of Tharfield.
47. Talbot, married Thomas Rotheram, of Farley.

17. WILLIAM NORTON, son of Richard Norton and Margery Wingate, was born probably at Sharpenhoe about 1545. Relatively little is found of record concerning him except that he is called the father of Richard Norton of London, who signed a Visitation pedigree in 1634. It is stated that he married 1, Margaret Hawes, daughter of William Hawes by whom he had one child; and 2, Dionys or Dionysia Cholmondeley, who was buried at Streatley, Beds., May 7, 1628.

Child by first wife, Margaret Hawes:

48. William, born about 1575, probably at Sharpenhoe, married Alice Bownest or Bonus, daughter of John and Mercy Bownest of Buckland, Hertfordshire. The will of John Bownest is filed in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at 70 *Rudd*, and was dated 15 June, 1615; it mentions lands in Buntingford and in Aspeden; his wife Merce (called Marcey in the text), brother Thomas, son George, son Samuel; son-in-law William Norton (to whom he wills a debt due to him of £400 and owed by John Shadbolt, Esq.); daughter Frances, not married;

mentions grandchildren but not by name. The wife Mercy proved the will July 14, 1615. This will was abstracted for the late Evelyn B. Baldwin of Washington, D. C., who considered John Bownest a relative of James Bonus, who married Jane, daughter of Henry and Alice (Kinge) Baldwin of Dundry, Buckinghamshire. (See the *Baldwin Genealogy* by Charles Candee Baldwin.) William Norton perhaps married second, at Streatley, January 13, 1623, Dorothy Chapman.

The children of William Norton and Alice Bownest were

- i. John, born at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, May 6, 1606, minister, came to New England in 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1636; in 1655 succeeded the Rev. John Cotton as minister of the First Church in Boston. His wife was named Mary. He possibly had a daughter, although reports are conflicting.
- ii. William, ancestor of the family which settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and vicinity. He married Lucy, daughter of Emanuel and Lucy (Winthrop) Downing, by whom he had John (Rev.) of Hingham; Bonus, of Ipswich, Mass., and Hampton, N. H.; Elizabeth, married John Wainwright and Isaac Addington; and probably William and Lucy, who died before 1694, without issue. Numerous descendants.
- iii. Richard. Further record not given.
- iv. Thomas, who is stated to have married Katharine Glincard, and who had Gabriel, Thomas and Anne.
- v. Martha.
- vi. Mary.

Children by second wife, Dionys Cholmondeley:

49. Thomas, probably the one of Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire, who married and had
 - i. William, baptised November 16, 1595.
 - ii. Alys, baptised May 7, 1600.
 - iii. Annys, baptised October 17, 1604.
 - iv. Mary, baptised January 1, 1607.
 - v. Thomas, buried May 18, 1619.
 - vi. Ann, buried November 8, 1612.
 - vii. John, later the Rector of Barton-le-Clay.
50. John, probably the one buried November 20, 1632, at Streatley; but possibly was John of Luton, possible father of George of Salem.
51. Elizabeth.
52. Francis, identified by Albert B. Norton as the emigrant to New Hampshire, and by others as the emigrant to Milford, Connecticut. However in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, vol. 17, there are published numerous wills of Nortons resident of Middlesex, Essex and Suffolk, the abstracts of which were obtained by James A. Emmerton and Henry F. Waters in an endeavor to ascertain the ancestry of Francis Norton of New Hampshire. As these records were published in 1880, some twenty-four years after statements made by Albert B. Norton, it is evident that these experienced genealogists did not accept this putative ancestry for Francis Norton.
53. Hugh, buried at Streatley, Bedfordshire, September 3, 1620.

54. Daniel.
55. Phoebe, probably married Richard Allen at Streatley, Beds., May 7, 1628.
56. Richard, of London, probably the one who is of record as purchasing property rights in Maine; signed the *Visitation of London* in 1634; arms respited for proof. The pedigrees state that he married first, his cousin Lettice Norton, widow of Robert Cheney and daughter of Luke Norton and Lettice Graveley; no children are reported by this marriage. The mother of Richard Norton's children was Ellen Rowley, buried 24 November 1630 at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, daughter of Thomas Rowley of Saffron Walden, Essex. It is evident from parish registers however, that Ellen Rowley was the first wife of Richard Norton, and Lettice (Norton) Cheney his second, as the latter was having her children by Robert Cheney baptised contemporaneously with those of Ellen (Rowley) Norton. The children, all baptised at St. Michaels, Cornhill, London, were:
 - i. John, baptised January 17, 1616, buried there January 19, 1616.
 - ii. George, baptised February 22, 1617, not mentioned in the *Visitation* of 1634.
 - iii. John, baptised May 8, 1619, buried November 23, 1620.
 - iv. Robert, baptised April 15, 1620, not mentioned in the *Visitation* of 1634.
 - v. Ellen, baptised December 15, 1622, buried October 21, 1650; married June 17, 1641, Luke Cheyne of Bramhanger, baptised July 24, 1621, buried January 15, 1637 at St. Michaels in Cornhill, London, son of Robert and Lettice (Norton) Cheyne.
 - vi. Dorothy, baptised January 11, 1623, married August 18, 1643, Humphrey Bowater, merchant of St. Bennet Sherehog.
 - vii. Luke, baptised June 19, 1625, living in 1634.
 - viii. Richard, baptised November 21, 1626, citizen and fishmonger of London; marriage banns published March 8, 15 and 22, 1656, state that he intended to marry Anne Hanson of Christ Church, London.
 - ix. John, baptised June 5, 1628, identified as the emigrant to Branford, Connecticut. For the descendants of John Norton of Branford, refer to an article on the Reverend John Norton of Middletown, by Zoeth S. Eldredge, which was published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 54, p. 53; also *Some Descendants of John Norton of Branford, 1622-1709*, by Walter Whittlesey Norton. We are not convinced by present evidence offered that the English ancestry of the emigrant John Norton is proved.*
 - x. William, baptised November 4, 1629.

30. HENRY NORTON, son of Thomas Norton and Alice Cranmer, was born probably at London, England, in 1571; he was thirteen years, eight months and twenty days old at the death of

* We acknowledge with thanks the permission of Mr. Charles N. Hickok, of Cleveland, Ohio, to use his MSS. genealogies on deposit in the New Haven Colony Historical Society at New Haven, Connecticut.

his father, March 10, 1583/4. Of him Manningham records in his diary that Robert Norton had told him in February, 1601/2, "Mr. Cokayne of Hertfordshire got his brother Henry by a wife into his house, and there married him upon a pushe to a kinswoman of his, and made a serving man serve the purpose insted of a priest."

This wife may have been the Elizabeth Norton, wife of Henry Norton, who was buried at Streatley, May 1, 1613. He married second, at Streatley, June 26, 1613, to Sarah Lawson and was thereafter of Stepney, Middlesex. In *The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, part IV, by Sybil Noyes and Walter Goodwin Davis, Henry Norton is mentioned at page 514 as the father of a son of the same name who came to Maine.

Child, by first wife:

57. Samuel, baptised March 20, 1613, buried March 26, 1613.

Child, by second wife (there were probably others):

58. Henry, baptised November 26, 1617 at Stepney, Middlesex, came to York, Maine, after the death of his uncle Walter Norton. A record of his connections in Maine will be found in *The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, part IV, by Sybil Noyes and Walter Goodwin Davis.

31. ROBERT NORTON, son of Thomas Norton and Alice Cranmer, born probably in London about 1575, received settlement of the manor of Sharpenhoe from his brother Henry; was purchaser with his cousin Richard Norton and others of land in Maine. He was a resident of Marketcell (Markyate-Cell), near Dunstable, and signed a Visitation pedigree as from that locality in 1634.

He is stated to have been the only one of the children of Thomas Norton who inherited the latter's literary abilities. He is presumed to have been the author of *A Mathematical Appendix; with an easy way to delineate Sundials*; and likewise *The Gunner; shewing the whole Practice of Artillery and Artificiall Fireworks*, 1628, folio.

This promise of a literary career was terminated by his death in the early part of 1635 (1634/5). His will, dated January 28, 1634/5, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 19th of February following.

Robert Norton married Anna Hare or Heare, daughter of Robert. Their children were

59. Thomas, baptised at Streatley, Beds., December 10, 1605, buried December 20, 1605.
60. Robert, baptised December 2, 1606, reported to have died without issue.

61. Thomas, baptised September 15, 1609; in our opinion the immigrant to Guilford, Connecticut. He married in Shelton parish, Beds., May 5, 1631, Grace Wells. Their descendants in some part are listed in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 53, at p. 269.
62. Richard, born about 1611.
63. George, born about 1613. Probably *not* to be identified with the emigrant to Salem, Massachusetts.
64. Anne, baptised October 10, 1608, married James Castle of London before 1634.
65. Elizabeth.

35. WALTER NORTON, son of Thomas Norton and Alice Cranmer, was born about 1580, probably at London. He was a professional soldier of long experience in the low countries (Netherlands), was taken prisoner in the battle of Rhé in 1625, in which his son was killed. Subsequently he is found as an immigrant to New England, and was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1630.

He was a purchaser with other of his relatives of land on the Agamenticus river in Maine, and in 1632 was at York. His intent was evidently to develop this property. In 1633, while journeying to Virginia with Captain John Stone, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Norton was murdered by the Pequots when their ship entered the Connecticut river to trade.

The name of his son is not reported; he was evidently by his first wife, who was Jane (Reeve) Reynolds. By his second wife Eleanor he had a child

66. Jane, married 1, Henry Simpson; 2, Nicholas Bond.

* * * * *

In *The Magna Charta Barons and their American Descendants*, by Charles H. Browning, 1898, at page 161 is given the descent from Saher de Quincy, a surety for the Magna Charta, to William Norton of Ipswich, Massachusetts, herein miscalled the Rev. William Norton. In the line of descent appears Maud de Grey, daughter of John de Grey of Ruthyn and Anne Ferrers, his wife. She married Sir John de Norvile, called of Norton, York; and their son is identified as John de Norton, so-called, of Sharpenhoe, Beds. The latter is the one with whom we have started the pedigree (*ante*) and who was, by our estimation, born in 1440; a date which we believe we can defend. Immediately an astonishing chronology becomes evident. If his putative mother, Maud de Grey, was born about 1410, her father, John de Grey, lord of Ruthyn and husband of Anne Ferrers, died in 1323!

Further, we have seen that John Gough Nichols states that John Norton, knight, who married a daughter of John de Grey of Ruthyn was of Battle in Sussex, contradicting the account

wherein Browning calls him of Norton in York. Without further comment upon this fascinating bit of genealogical fiction, we may categorically dismiss the whole as not worthy of further consideration.

We do not wish to be misunderstood in our purpose in challenging certain of the foregoing alleged lines, or in branding certain of them as spurious. Our primary purpose is to clear the ground for interested and impartial investigators who are concerned particularly with the English connections of the Norton immigrant ancestors. If statements contained herein are incorrect, or if some of the lines challenged are correct after all, we shall be very happy to acknowledge competent proof. Nothing would please us more than to see a development of this problem upon an accurate and constructive basis.

HANNAH (FELTON) (ENDICOTT) PROCTOR

By WINIFRED LOVERING HOLMAN, S.B., of Watertown, Mass.

The identity of Hannah (Felton) (Endicott) Proctor has been questioned. The proof of same is contained in a paper found in the estate of her first husband, Samuel Endicott, viz.:

"Reed of Mr Walter philips on Accot of my cousen Samuel Endicott, in pt for the Intrest of fourteen pownds in mony Lent him for which his father in Law Lt Nath: felton was Suertye wth him for the payment of Said Sume of 14th Twenty shillings

6 June. 1693. Twenty shillings
26 Merch. 1694. Twenty shillings
30 Merch. 1695. Twenty shillings
25. May. 1696. Twenty shillings
19. Apr. 1697. Twenty shillings
7. xbr. 1697. Twenty shillings

Reckoned wth Thorndike procter, whoe Married to the Widdow of Sam^{ll} Endicott Deseased, this 9th December 1699 & I have Discounted the Above sd Six pownds out of the Intrest of the fourteen pownds Above sd, wch was from the 1st of october. 1686 to the 9th December 1699

Taken out of my booke this. 19th march. 1701-2

p W^m Browne."

(Essex Probate, Estate of Samuel Endicott, No. 9065.)

Briefly, Hannah Felton, baptised in Salem, Mass., 20 June 1663, married first, Samuel Endicott, and secondly, Thorndike Proctor. She was daughter of Nathaniel Felton (about 1615-1705), of Great Yarmouth, England, and of Salem, Mass., by his wife, Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Susanna (Treves) Skelton. Felton made his will, 4 Oct. 1703, filed 6 Mar. 1706,

but unfortunately mentions his daughters by their first names only; speaks of property given them at their marriage to his two sons, John and Nathaniel, "and also to my two Daughters Ruth and Hanna," gives to his daughter Elizabeth, "solitaire widdow," to his sons John and Nathaniel, to his daughter Ruth, "and to my Daughter Hanna to each of them five shillings," names sons John and Nathaniel executors. (*Essex Probate.*) Skelton received his M.A. in 1615 from Clare Hall, Cambridge, was Governor Endicott's spiritual adviser and with the Governor and Rev. Francis Higginson founded the First Church of Salem, 1629, where Skelton was pastor. For further data about Skelton the reader is referred to "Colonial Clergy of New England," by Weis, 1936.

MARRIAGES IN SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

By the REV. ABNER BAYLEY.

Contributed by OGLESBY PAUL, ESQ., of Milton, Mass.*

[The Rev. Abner Bailey or Bayley was born Jan. 15, 1715/16, married March 27, 1745, to Mary Baldwin, and died March 10, 1798. The record of marriages performed by him from 1740 to 1796 is presented verbatim, even to the printing in italics of marriages of his relatives which he underlined. His parish was originally the Second Society in Methuen, Mass.]

The Second Parish in Methuen in which the 2nd C^{hh} was gathered was in a small space of Time by the running of the Line between the Provinces taken chiefly into the Province of New Hampshire. and the Lands and Inhabitants so taken together with other adjacent Lands & Inhabitants was after some years incorporated into a Township in New Hampshire by the Name of *Salem* & from that Time the 2nd C^{hh} in Methuen became the C^{hh} in Salem of which Abner Bayley continued Pastor—

Marriages Solemnized by Abner Bayley Pastor of the 2nd C^{hh} in Methuen

April	3	1740	David Sanders & Priscilla Clark
Sept	28	1742	Benoni Rowel j ^r & Mary Young
		30	Samuel Fields & Sarah Stevens
Dec	28		Abraham Annis & Mary Hilton
March	10	1742/3	Joseph Clark & Ruth Clark
May	3	1743	Joshua Bayley & Sarah Davis
June	9		John Hastings & Rebecca Kelly
July	20		John Ober j ^r & Anna Thorndike

* The contributor acknowledges the aid of John Insley Coddington, Esq., in reading and checking the entries.

Nov	24	Benj ^a Rawlins & Martha Wheeler
Jan	5 1743/4	Josiah Clough & Abigail Hastings
Feb	28	Richard Patee & Mary Clark
April	10 1744	David Dow & Mary Brown
March	26 1745	Oliver Kimbal & Mary Ober
Aug	8	Samuel Rowel & Deborah Morgan
Aug	12	Israel Ober & Mary Pitman
April	7 1746	Reuben Emerson & Sarah Colburn
July	15	William Emerson & Abigail Patee
Aug	4	Timothy Bedel & Elisabeth Kelly
Nov	6	John Merril & Deborah Williams
Jan	13	Samuel Haseltine & Abiah Peaslee
March	19	Jonathan Morgan & Sarah Butler
April	29 1747	John Hall & Mary Cross
May	7	Humphrey Bayley & Hannah Rust
June	1	Joseph Stuart & Margaret Thompson
Oct ^r	16	Robert Cunningham & Mary McNeal
June	9 1748	James Paul & Margaret Burnside
June	16	William Davidson & Sarah McCartney
July	7	John Tuft & Catharine Moore
Sept ^r	20	Enoch Bayley & Priscilla Frie
March	9	John Lowel & Priscilla Sanders
April	17 1749	William McAdams & Janet Smith
Aug	17	Jonathan Corlis jr & Rachel Whittier
Aug	24	John How & Sarah Ayer
Nov	16	{ William Kelly & Sarah Beard
		{ Daniel Dow & Rebecca Peaslee
		{ Nathaniel Merril & Sarah Peaslee
Feb	27 1749	Hugh Montgomery & Martha Bell
April	12 1750	Nath ⁿ Greenough & Mary Atwood
May	15	Paul Duston & Elisabeth Shannon
July	3	Timothy Bedel & Dorothy Heath
Aug	20	Jonathan Bayley & Martha Clark
Nov	27	Francis Smith & Margaret Smiley
Dec ^r	20	John Mores & Hannah Hazzen
Dec ^r	25	Hugh Boyd & Margaret Gilmore
Jan	26	Josiah Hamblet & Phebe Kimbal
May	23 1751	Jonas Hastings & Lidea Corlis
June	27	Samuel Parker & Sarah Misser
Aug	6	Daniel Greenough & Hannah Emerson
Sept	23	Joseph Sprague & Jamima Wilson
Oct ^r	21	Edmund Herriman & Ann Griffin
Old stile		
Jan	1 1752	William Leech & Judith Corning
March	19	Isaac Clough jr & Hannah Asten
July	2	David Moore & Margaret Taggart
July	27	Capt ⁿ Richard Kelly & Judith Brown

Aug	20	David Merrill & Sarah Kelly
Sept	28	Peter Youring & Ruth Clough
Oct ^r	30	John Tibbit & Mary Johnson
Nov	7	Jonathan Wheeler & Esther Kimbal
Nov	16	William Wheeler & Sarah Massey
Feb	8 1753	Reuben Dow & Lidea Jones
May	15	John Bolton & Agnes Twadel
Aug	2	John Corning & Miriam Crowel
Oct ^r	16	Joseph Blanchard jr & Dinah Blanchard
Nov	15	Joshua Webster & Mary Watts
Feb	11 1754	Nath ^l Chase & Ruth Kelly
March	14	George Corning & Anna Woodbury
April	2	Joseph Pitman & Abigail Sanders
April	30	William Smiley & Sarah Robinson
May	9	Daniel Cresey & Eunice Morgan
June	27	David Corlis & Hannah Woodbury
July	29	Enoch Insley & Mary Parker
Aug	3	Cornelius Mausise & Hannah Collins
Nov	28	Ralph Cross & Abigail Heath
Jan	2 1755	Nathan Asten and Sarah Merrill
Jan	9	James Chase & Abigail Kelly
Jan	23	Samuel Ober & Sarah Laskey
April	1	John Hall 3 rd & Love Wadley
May	7	John Currier & Abiah Corlis
Oct ^r	21	Daniel Stevens & Merriel Patee
	23	Israel Young jun ^r & Elisabeth Clark
Feb	17 1756	John Eatton & Abigail Peaslee
	19	Timothy Eatton & Abigail Massey
	24	James Hopkins & Mary Maulenahan
	26	Mark Coen & Agnes Bolton
April	8	Moses Day & Hannah Thurston
	15	Obadiah Duston & Abigail Clark
June	17	{ Joseph Hayns & Mehetebel Marsh
		{ Nathaniel Woodman & Anna Wheeler
Oct ^r	14	Peter Carlton & Elisabeth Poor
Dec ^r	9	William Fisher & Sarah Rice
Jan	20 1757	David McCluer & Mary Dinsmore
Jan	27	John Balch & Mary Clough
Feb	3	William Woodbury & Deborah Massey
	16	Daniel Cross & Elisabeth Baxter
	24	Oliver Dow & Hannah Patee
March	8	Richard Young & Abigail Gatchel
	15	Edmund Coleby & Mary Flood
	22	Dennis Murphy & Sarah Todd
	25	William Jemison & Margaret Todd
April	12	James Clement & Ann Kimbal
	25	Benj ^a Balch Lovit & Rebekah Gray

May	9	William Cass & Eunice Steuart
	18	Abraham Hicks & Sarah Matthews
June	15	Zechariah Woodbury & Hannah Corning
	17	Zechariah Gage & Deborah Trask
Aug	30	Thomas Poor & Phebe Osgood
	31	Stephen Carlton & Sarah Gage
Sept ^r	1	Mores Corlis & Lidea Lancaster
Oct ^r	4	Hezekiah Asten & Jerusha Marble
	5	Joseph Hamond & Ann Wilson
	25	Elisha Woodbury & Elisabeth Peaslee
		{ Benj ^a Wheeler jun ^r & Hannah Kimbal
Nov	17	{ John Long jun ^r Mary Sessions
Dec	27	Stephen Woodward & Hannah Clement
Jan	5 1758	Joseph Page jun ^r & Abigail Asten
March	23	Alexander Gordon & Hannah Stanlee
	28	Evan Jones & Rebeckah Ladd
April	4	Capt ^a John Webster & M ^{rs} Jemima Kimball
April	13	John Allin & Keturah Fuller
	18	Jacob Willard & Lydea Balch
May	9	John Giles & Mary Corning
June	15	John Lowel jr & Mary Emerson
	29	John Smiley & Mary Kimball
July	6	James Jones & Anna Smith
	11	John Dinsmore & Sarah Spear
	13	Benjamin Berry & Mary Robinson
	24	Eliphelet Bodwel & Hannah Barker
Sep	11	Nathan Perly & Mehetabel Mitchel
	21	Collo John Jones & M ^{rs} Mary Baldwin
	26	David Burbank & Deborah Gage
Nov	9	Samuel Williams & Phebe Osgood
	23	Peter Ayer & Rebekah Wheeler
Dec ^r	5	John Bayley & Esther Currier
Jan	4 1759	Bimsley Stevens & Rebekah Foster
	11	Ebenezer Page & Susanna Black
Feb	13	Thomas Franey & Jenny Con
	22	James Ford & Sarah Swan
	27	{ Richard Henesey & Sarah Murphy
		{ John Allen & Lidea Dinsmore
April	3	Timothy Bedel & Elisabeth Merril
	4	Samuel Huse & Mary Hoit
	26	Joshua Corlis & Abigail Marsh
May	7	Peter Gilyonn & Mary Gordon
	15	Benjamin Webber & Experience Bachelдор
May	30	Jeremiah Hutchins & Mehetabel Corliss
Aug	9	Jonathan Youring & Abigail Hodgskins
Oct ^r	10	Daniel Haseltine & Abigail Clough

Nov	13	David Kimbel & Abigail Bussel
	27	Joseph Cresey & Love Hall
Dec	4	John Clement & Hannah Sanders
	5	Jerediah Patee & Hannah Merril
	27	Wyman Clough & Sarah Hall
Jan	8 1760	Joshua Heath & Dolly Asten
	17	Francis Dinsmore & Elisabeth Mitchel
	20	Job Whipple & Ruth Tarbel
	24	Benjamin Day & Mary Chadwick
	31	John Lowel jun ^r & Martha Hastings
Feb	14	{ Elisha Woodbury & Sarah Johnson
		{ Job Dow & Hannah Patee
March	5	Anthony Emery & Naomi McIntire
May	15	Moses Merril & Hannah Grenough
	28	Joseph Danfee & Mary Cook
June	19	James Crummy & Sarah Poor
	24	John Chase & Anna Bedel
Sept	1	Micajah Morril & Priscilla Whittaker
	11	Thomas Burnside & Susanna McGregore
Oct ^r	13	Obadiah Morss & Lidea Merrick
	30	Benjamin Cotton & Abigail Morgan
Nov	9	David Mackie & Eunice Smith
	18	Richard Duston & Sarah Chase
Jan	7 1761	Joseph Bussel & Sarah Amy
	8	{ Amos Dow & Elisabeth Wheeler
		{ Jonathan Webster & Rebekah Hall
Jan	13 1761	Robert Young & Elisabeth Dinsmore
May	7	Benjamin Little & Mary Hazzen
June	9	Alexander Hodgdon & Lydia Shackford
	24	John Deadman & Mary Masury
		{ John Lebusquet & Sarah Brooks
July	9	{ John Balch & Susannah Lovejoy
Aug	27	Richard Cresey & Hannah Woodbury
Sep	29	Samuel Ellinwood & Sarah Giles
Nov	19	Obadiah Duston & Ruth Morss
	26	John Ellinwood & Elisabeth Woodbury
Dec	15	Timothy Perkins & Hannah Trowbridge
Jan	14 1762	John Boiden & Sarah Frye
Feb	4	Joseph Hayns & Anna Heath
Feb	11	Joshua Morgan & Hannah Reddington
	16	John Swan & Abiah Swan
March	11	John Rowel & Mary Bedel
May	26	John Chapman & Miriam Nutting
June	1	John Carlton & Tabatha French
	15	James Carlton & Elisabeth Currier
Sep	23	{ Benj ^a Emery & Molley Rawlins
		{ Timothy Kimbal & Molley Head

Nov	30	William Clough & Abigail Bayley
Dec ^r	3	Isaac Foster & Anna Gray
	30	Hezediah Woodbury & Mary Filbrook
April	21 1763	Timothy Ayer & Elisabeth Massey
May	17	Andrew Simonds & Ruth Bennet
	26	James Clough & Mehetebel Secombe
Aug	13	Alexander Watt & Hannah Boden
	25	Ebenezer Pierce & Lidea Brown
Sep	13	Jacob Annis & Molly Hagget
Nov	25	Jonathan Abbot & Mehetebel Abbot
Dec	6	Isaac Thorndike & Elisabeth Ober
Jan	12 1764	{ Rev ^d John Page & Mary Stevens
		{ Richard Cresey & Susanna Eatton
Feb	2	David Merrill & Joanna Bayley
	7	Michal Kimbal & Elisabeth Runnels
	16	Thomas Runnels & Phebe Stickney
	17	Barber Laslee & Judith Wilson
May	2	Gurselus [?] Cowing & Anna Vinall
	19	David Wilkins & Margaret Wilkins
	31	John Page & Dolly Wheeler
July	12	Moody Morss & Hannah Peaslee
Aug	14	William White & Mary Bayley
Sept ^r	6	Abiel Aston j ^r & Joanna Woodbury
Nov	20	{ Sampson Spaulding & Experience Merrill
		{ Daniel Spaulding & Phebe Duston
Nov ^r	25	Robert Sinclair & Jannet Stevens
April	2 1765	Richard Dow j ^r & Mary Sanders
	3	Dennis Woods & Bridget Cary
May	27	Israel Kinney & Hannah Balch
July	30	Richard Nutting & Mehetebel Webb
Aug	5	William Wilkins & Sarah Bancroft
	22	John Giddens Bayley & Abigail Little
Sep	10	Richard Kimbal & Lois Patee
	30	John Orne & Bridget Parker
Oct	24	Isaac Kimbal & Bette Hall
	29	Amos Merrill & Lidea Giles
	30	{ Timothy Merrill & Mehetebel Bayley
		{ Ebenezer Herrick & Phebe Carlton
		{ Daniel Easty & Hannah Towns

[To be continued]

NOTES

PORTER. Mr. John Insley Coddington has contributed the following suggestions regarding the Porter article in the July GENEALOGIST, which have been submitted to Miss Winifred Lovering Holman and approved by her for publication.

Page 50, line 8: Anne White baptised "there" 13 July 1600. She was baptised at Shalford on the date stated, not at Messing, as might seem to be implied.

Page 52, line 38. The baptism of Mary Stanley should be corrected to 2 Feb. 1633/4.

Page 52, line 2. Anna Porter, daughter of John Porter and Anna his wife, baptised at Messing 4 Nov. 1638. Col. J. L. Chester's *London Marriage Licences*, column 1077, contains the licence of John Porter, gent., of Messing, Essex, bachelor, 25, and Anne Waller, of same, spinster, 19. to be married at All Hallows in the Wall, London, 22 Nov. 1637. It would seem possible that these were the parents of the child Anna who was baptised at Messing a year later, rather than John and Anna (White) Porter, who already had a daughter Anna living, and all of whose other children born in England were baptised at Felsted, not at Messing.

PRUDDEN. Mr. John Insley Coddington favors us with the following additions to Prudden entries from English parish registers, overlooked by Mr. Peck's English searcher:

Parish Register of Luton
Baptisms

- 1614 Judith d. of Peter Prudden, March 17 [1614/5].
1618 Helen d. of Peter Prudden, Apr. 8.

Parish Register of King's Walden, co. Herts
Baptisms

- 1615 Elizabeth d. James, Dec. 17.
1620 Thomas s. Edward, Oct. 11.
1623 Rose d. Edmund, June 4.

Parish Register of Streatley, co. Bedford
Baptisms

- 1627 Frances daughter of Richard Prudden, July 4.

Marriages

- 1641 William Lake and Elizabeth Prudden, Jan. 17 [1641/2].

In the marriage record of Edward Prudden at Luton on July 24, 1606, the name of his bride was spelled *Anis* Carpenter. The marriage record of Hugh Ingram to Mildred Prudden on Dec. 2, 1619, states that they were married *by licence*, but Mr. Peck

omitted these words from the record intentionally, because he had followed up this clue and ascertained that Bedfordshire licences for this period are missing, and he wished to save others the trouble of pursuing a clue which would lead to nothing tangible.

Since the Prudden article was set in type, Mr. S. Allyn Peck received additional data from England, as follows:

Lincoln District Probate Registry

Lincoln Consistory Court Administrations 1625, B. I. 131

Bond in £24 of Margaret Prudden of Luton, co. Bed., widow, and John Carter of the same, draper, that the said Margaret will well and truly administer the goods of Peeter Prudden late of Luton, deceased, her late husband. Dated 4 July, 1 Charles.

Inventory of the goods of Peeter Prudden of Luton, co. Bedf., glouer, late deceased made and proved by Thomas Brigunt [signed Thomas Briggman], Barnard Day, Robard Longe, and others, 25 June 1625. Sum total, £12-4-0. Exhibited at Beerton, 4 July 1625.

Probate and Administration Book x, folio 95d

on 4 July 1625, at Beerton, administration of the goods of Peter Prudden late of Luton was granted to Margaret Prudden, widow and relict.

The above furnishes the given name of the wife of this Peter Prudden of Luton, which was lacking in the pedigree as published.

Also, Mr. Peck has received from England an abstract of the will of Thomas Purdun, of Hexton, co. Herts, 1522, which may or may not have a connection with the problem of Thomas Prudden, of Kings Walden, co. Herts, who is referred to under the generation number III in the outline pedigree published at the end of his article. Hexton is no great distance from Kings Walden, and both lie on the county boundary between Bedford and Hertford. However, Thomas Purdun, of Hexton, makes no mention whatever of Kings Walden in his will, and it is impossible to determine without documentary proof when families of the same name in the same locality became separated from the main line. His will, dated Nov. 15, 1522, and proved Dec. 15, 1522, in the St. Albans Arch. Court: Walingford, 183, mentions his son Thomas, his daughter Alice, his wife Joan, and his brother William. Thomas Prudden, of Kings Walden, III of the outline pedigree, had, according to the Luton Gild Register, wives Margaret and Jone. And so it might possibly be that Thomas Prudden, of Kings Walden, removed to Hexton, and did not marry a third wife named Christian. If this is so, then the parentage of Thomas Prudden, of Kings Walden, who married Christian, is somewhat uncertain, though the presumption would be that he was a son of William Prudden (II, i), who made no will. The approximate dates of birth give some difficulty in regard to such a conclusion.

BOOK REVIEWS

GILBERT H. DOANE, B.A., Book Review Editor

[Those desiring reviews should send a copy of book to Mr. Doane, 2006 Chadbourn Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, marked "for review." Books sent by inadvertence to the publication address of the magazine cannot be reviewed locally, and will be returned or forwarded to Mr. Doane upon receipt of postage.]

The Hickok Genealogy: descendants of William Hickocks, of Farmington, Connecticut, with ancestry of Charles Nelson Hickok. Compiled by Charles Nelson Hickok. Rutland, Vt., Tuttle Pub. Co., 1938. 469 p. (Appendix, 1939. 15 p.) \$12.00. Obtainable from the author, 1300 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Three hundred copies of this well printed and substantially bound genealogy have been issued. The end papers of the volume consist of carefully drawn plats of Mattatuck (i.e. Waterbury), Conn., and the town of Bedford, Pa.

It contains an account of ten generations of the descendants of William Hickocks, who settled in Farmington, Conn., and died there soon after 1645. Mr. Hickok prints evidence, in his foreword, which clearly shows that this William Hickocks, was not identical with the William bapt. in Stratford, Eng., in 1609, as has been sometimes stated; and expresses his belief that he was from London. Lacking positive evidence, however, he wisely begins his record with the settlement in Farmington. This record occupies the first 259 pages of the volume. Pp. 260-446 are devoted to the ancestry of the compiler, and contain data on the Anderson (of Pa.), Baldwin, Beach, Belden, Benedict, Bird, Bouton, Clark (of New Haven), Clark (of Stratford), Espy (of Pa.) Fogel (of Pa.) Hartley (of Pa.), Hoyt, Huber, Hutter, Knap, Lockwood, Watson, Wilson (of Allentown, Pa.), Wood and Woods, and other families. There is an index of names and of places (p. 453-469).

The work appears to be competently done. References are cited at the end of the account of each family, dates check, and few assumptions are made and those are clearly noted as such.

In the pamphlet comprising the appendix abstracts of Farmington land records are given. This taste of documentary abstracts makes this reviewer wish that Mr. Hickok could have gone to the sources more frequently, and seen original wills, land evidences, and church records. But to do that in a comprehensive genealogy of this size means a heavy expense in addition to the printing bill.

Occasionally a slip of the pen has made for confusion. For instance, on p. 65, in the account of Jeremiah Hickok (no. 188) it is stated that he "lived in St. Albans, Vt., and in 1753 re-

moved to Sheffield, Mass.' St. Albans, Vt., wasn't settled until 1788, hence Jeremiah could hardly have lived there prior to his removal to Sheffield, Mass. The exact meaning isn't clear.

Additional data about Benjamin Hickock (no. 301, p. 87-8) can be found in the *Memorial to Revolutionary Soldiers, Clinton, N. Y.*, reviewed elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST. On p. 44 of that pamphlet his death date is given, 5 Sept. 1845, the name of his 2nd wife, and a reference to his will.

The Descendants of John Conard of Loudoun County, Virginia, by Amy Metcalf Bowen. Copyright, 1939. xii, 91 pp. (Mimeographed, in stiff paper covers). (\$5.00. Obtainable from the author, 1004 Gorgas Circle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.)

Mrs. Bowen (she is an M.D. in her own right and is the author of a treatise in Chinese on bacteriology for nurses) has published a fine type of family record which must be of great interest to her relatives, and one which will be of value to future genealogists of the Conard family. The preliminary pages are devoted mainly to a comprehensive name index. Pp. 1-4 give the origin of the family, deriving it from Thones Kunders, a Quaker, head of one of the thirteen German families who settled Germantown, Pa., in 1683-4. On p. 4 there is a skeleton pedigree of the paternal descent for Nancy Gregg (1802-1847), the wife of Anthony Conard (1799-1851). Pp. 4-33 are devoted to the record of the descendants of this couple. Pp. 33-53 contain transcripts of letters written by various members of this family. And pp. 54-91 contain records and genealogies of the Conard family in Loudoun County, Va.

The work has been carefully and meticulously done. Few assumptions are made and the reasons for those are given and seem to be conclusive. Few, if any, lines are left dangling, as it were, so it is easy to imagine the persistence with which Mrs. Bowen has gathered her material.

In her preface, Mrs. Bowen admits that she has not fully correlated the material to be found in the last 37 pages of the book. She has printed it to make it accessible for others interested in this family, and for anyone who may undertake a comprehensive genealogy of the descendants of Thones Kunders. (Incidentally, the founder of the Cunard Line, Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., was one of those descendants.) This material consists largely of abstracts of county records, land evidences, wills, inventories, administrations, etc.

Memorial to Revolutionary Soldiers, Clinton, New York: a historical research concerning Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, formerly known as Water Street Cemetery or The Old Burying Ground, by Oneida Chapter, N.S. D.A.R., no. 49, Utica, New York. Historian, Mrs. Isabelle Bailey Cook Smith. [Copyright, 1938] 62 pp. (Obtainable from Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Utica, New York.)

This is a carefully annotated list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the old cemetery in Clinton, N. Y., whose names are listed on a memorial marker erected by the Oneida Chapter of the D.A.R., supplemented by lists of Revolutionary soldiers of proven service who are said to have been buried there but are actually buried elsewhere, of men who were possibly Revolutionary soldiers and whose remains have been removed to other cemeteries, of men said to have been soldiers but no proof of service found or too young, and of men buried there about whom little information has been found. The annotations are carefully documented and references cited, thus their value is greatly increased. There is a good index.

It happens that your reviewer can supplement the data about Benjamin Hickey (p. 44-5) by means of the Hickok Genealogy reviewed in this issue of THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST. This Benjamin is identical with no. 301 (p. 87-8) in the Hickok Genealogy, and was born in Guilford, Conn., 8 Oct. 1762. His first wife, the mother of ten of his children, was Hannah Clark, daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Hopkins) Clark of Harwich, Mass.

Mary Hungerford, wife of Thomas Hart, Jr., (p. 24), was the daughter of Benjamin⁴ and Jemima⁴ (Hungerford) Hungerford. She was born in Bristol, Conn., in July 1751, and married Thomas Hart 19 Mar. 1772.

Inscriptions in Bell Branch and Mount Hazel Cemeteries, Redford Township, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, supplemented by data showing family connections. By Marjoria Norris Beavis (Mrs. Clarence L. Beavis). Detroit, 1939. (Obtainable from Mrs. C. L. Beavis, 8888 Mendota Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)

This is a carefully compiled and clearly printed record of the inscriptions to be found in these two cemeteries in Redford Township, Wayne County, Mich. Mrs. Beavis has supplemented the data found in the inscriptions with other records obtained from Bibles and descendants of the individuals buried there, and has thus increased the value of her work. There is an index to the inscriptions, which are arranged by lot and location in the cemeteries, but, unfortunately, not to the supplementary data supplied by Mrs. Beavis. A plat of the two cemeteries, carefully drawn by Mr. Beavis, form a supplement to the pamphlet and is attached to the inside of the back cover.

The publication of cemetery records is to be encouraged, especially when the inscriptions are carefully annotated and supplementary data is included. Copying inscriptions is a pleasant and profitable avocation for the genealogist, for much can be learned and gleaned from old cemeteries.

Raleigh's Last Adventure, Bailie's allegation of piratical intent refuted by unpublished depositions, by C. L'Estrange Ewen. [London] Printed for the author, March, 1938. 1/.

Sir Walter Ralegh's Interpretation of the Lex Mercatoria, by C. L'Estrange Ewen. [London] Printed for the author, August, 1938. 6d.

Robert Ratchiffe, 5th Earl of Sussex: the Witchcraft Allegations in his Family, by C. L'Estrange Ewen. [London] Printed for the author, 1938. (price not given)

(These three pamphlets are obtainable from the author, 103 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1, England.)

Mr. C. L'Estrange Ewen has written one of the outstanding books on surnames, *A History of Surnames of the British Isles* (London, 1931), and is a recognized authority in that field. He has also compiled a history of *The Families of Ewen of East Anglia and the Fenland* (1929), so he is a genealogist as well.

These three pamphlets, and other short monographs from his pen, are the results of searching in the archives of England. One suspects that Mr. Ewen became interested in the contents of some documents which he stumbled upon in the search for material for his larger books, and which interested him so much that he followed up the clues which he found. They show the results of a sound historical method and are excellent examples of that method—carefully documented and fully supplied with footnotes and citations of sources. They are, however, of little interest to American genealogists.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Edited by PHILIP M. SMITH, B.A., of Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS

This department is open to subscribers without cost. The Librarian of any library that subscribes will be allowed one query per volume.

Non-subscribers must enclose \$1.00 for each fifty words, or fraction thereof. All querists should enclose letter postage for each individual query. All queries should be short and definite.

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Letters to be forwarded to querists must be sent in unsealed, stamped envelopes, accompanied by number of query and its signature. Right is reserved to print any information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

All communications should be sent at least nine weeks prior to date of publication to Philip M. Smith, P. O. Box 424, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

156 (a) BELL. Wanted:—Name of husband of Abigail Bell, born Stamford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1717, dau. of Lieut. Jonathan and Deborah (Harris) Bell. Did she marry Matthew Brink, of Minisink Valley, N. Y.?

(b) CHARTER. Wanted:—Parents of Charlotte Charter, of Enfield, Conn., also date of birth. She m. 1787 Jonathan Pease, of Glastonbury, Conn., b. 1766.—*L. C. G.*

QUERY WITH REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

O'DRISCOLL-TAYLOR. Denis O'Driscoll (son of Cornelius and Honora O'Driscoll) was b. at Clonakilty, co. Cork, Ireland, ca. 1785; came to America ca. 1809; naturalized citizen at Philadelphia 11 Feb. 1811; cordwainer; resided in Philadelphia till 1834, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he d. 6 June 1849. He m. at St. Paul's P.E. Church, Philadelphia, 18 Feb. 1812, **ELIZABETH TAYLOR.** This marriage was repeated at St. Joseph's R.C. Church, Philadelphia, 28 May 1813, and Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll was bapt. a Roman Catholic. The bapt. record does not state what her religion had been previously. After Denis's death in 1849, Elizabeth went to Leonardtown, Md., where her two youngest daughters were teaching school. She was there at the Census of 1850, and stated therein that she was aged 63, and had been born in *Delaware*. This statement is confirmed by her surviving children, who stated in the Census of 1880 that their mother was b. in Delaware. Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll returned to Washington, and d. there 16 April 1853, "in her sixty-eighth year" according to the *Washington National Intelligencer* of 18 Apr. 1853. Their children were (1) Cornelius Francis O'Driscoll, stereotyper, b. at Philadelphia 3 July 1813, d. at Cincinnati 11 Dec. 1863, m. at Philadelphia 30 Jan. 1844 Eliza Eddowes, and had 8 children; (2) Honora O'Driscoll, a nun of the Order of Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (in religion Sister Polycarp), b. at Philadelphia 26 March 1815, d. at the R.C. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco, Cal., 9 Feb. 1896; (3) John O'Driscoll, printer, b. at Philadelphia 4 Aug. 1817, was at Indianapolis in 1874, after which all trace of him is lost; (4) Mary Anastasia O'Driscoll, a nun of the Order of the Visitation (in religion Sister Mary Gonzaga), b. at Philadelphia 27 Dec. 1819, d. at the Visitation Convent, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 June 1890; (5) Elizabeth O'Driscoll, school-teacher, b. at Philadelphia ca. 1823, d. unm. at Mobile, Ala., 22 July 1884; (6) Margaret O'Driscoll, school-teacher, b. at Philadelphia ca. 1825; d. unm. at Green Cove Springs, Fla., in Aug. 1883; (7) Daniel C. O'Driscoll, printer, b. at Philadelphia ca. 1828, d. unm. at Cincinnati 23 Jan. 1864.

A reward of \$50 will be paid by the querist to the first person who, on or before 1 July 1940, submits satisfactory *proof* of the *parentage* of Elizabeth (Taylor) O'Driscoll, who was apparently born in Delaware about 1786-7.

John I. Coddington.

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Until January 1, 1940, \$20.00 will be paid to the first person who supplies *evidence*: that Daniel Chatterton of New York City (born in the 1790's) was son of Abraham Chatterton by his wife Sarah Requa; another \$20.00 for proof of the parentage of the said Abraham Chatterton, who undoubtedly belonged to the William-Michael Chatterton family of Westchester County; and another \$20.00 for the parentage of Mary Ann (born around 1800), wife of the said Daniel Chatterton.

Daniel Chatterton died before vital statistics were kept in New York City; death certificates of some of his children have been examined. Neither Daniel nor his putative father Abraham appears in the New York probate or land records.

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